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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XVIII NO. 21.— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

# WAR ON CONGRESSMEN BEGINS.

## SUBASH BOSE & OTHER CALCUTTA CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

### Convicted Leaders Board Prison Van Under Shower Of Garlands & Cries Of "Long Live Revolution."

### ALIPORE BAR PAYS HOMAGE.

### Sen Gupta's Call To Bengal To Be Prepared For Worst.

Scenes reminiscent of the Non-co-operation days were witnessed in Calcutta, says a "Free Press" message, when Srijut Subash Bose and 10 other leaders were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on Thursday.

Crowds marched to Alipore Court and waited for hours to have a glimpse of the leaders as they were marched to the jail.

As the convicted Congressmen were boarding the prison van the crowd showered hundreds of garlands and kept up shouting "Long Live Revolution", "Down With Imperialism" and followed the van to the jail gates.

The members of Alipore Bar paid their homage to Subash and others by garlanding them in the Court.

Mr. Sen Gupta in a press interview says "The expected has happened" and added that those who were working for the country's good must be prepared for the worst.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, has cancelled his sea voyage and will not leave till after January 26th. Being in bed, he sent his son to meet Subhas Bose and other prisoners before they were taken to jail

The Calcutta High Court was moved for bail but as Mr. Bose and his comrades refused to give an undertaking as demanded by the Judge, they were not released.

Fleet Street is busy at its old game. The "Daily Express" calls for resolute government in India and reminds Gandhiji that Britain is in India to rule firmly, fairly and fearlessly.

### FLEET STREET CALLS FOR RESOLUTE GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose and Kiran Shankar Ray, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta and nine other prominent Congressmen who were charged with sedition were to-day sentenced by the Additional Magistrate, Aliyur, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Mr. Subash Bose and other Congressmen were prosecuted for leading a procession in connection with the Political Sufferers' Day. The charge was "conspiracy to commit sedition punishable under Section 120-B read with Section 124-A." The subject-matter of the charge related to the procession on 11th August and between 7th and 11th of August they, according to the Public Prosecutor "conspired" for leading the procession in the streets of South Calcutta.

Elaborate and special police arrangements were made to-day at the Court of the Special Magistrate A'ipore. The court room precincts, all roads to some distance leading to the court and even the roof of the Court was strongly guarded by armed police under Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. As the Magistrate entered the Court, he was greeted with cries of 'Long Live Revolution" etc The accused received the sentence calmly. The Magistrate directed that he recommended them to be treated as special prisoners.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said the action of the accused was deliberate and carefully thought out, and adequate punishment would meet the ends of justice. Subashchandra Bose, K. S. Ray and Dr. Das Gupta were cultured people of good social status and it was unfortunate they came under the purview of the section.

It is understood, the High Court would be moved for an ad-interim bail, which would be refused if any condition was imposed.—Free Press.

#### Further Sentences.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The same Magistrate further sentenced Satyabhusan Gupta, Susil Bannerji, Benoy Roychoudnry and Prem Singh to one year rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the procession celebrating Bhagat Singh and Jatindas Day. The sentences will run concurrently.—Free Press.

#### APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

No Undertaking To Be Given.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Two applications for 'ad interim' bail on behalf of Sjt. Subhas Bose and others and Satyabhusan Gupta and three others sentenced this morning by the Special Magistrate, Alipore, was moved before Justices Pearson and Patterson.

Mr. Khandkar, Deputy Legal Remembrancer opposing the applications said the Independence Day celebration has been fixed for January 26 and it is unknown what form it will take.

HOW IS IT CONDUCTED.

The usual experience was a procession with revolutionary banners and inscriptions calculated to influence the minds of peaceful and law-abiding citizens formed the order of the day. In the circumstances he prayed bail could be granted if the accused gave an undertaking refraining from joining any procession, delivering any speech, attending public meetings or contribute or write to any magazine or newspaper.

The counsel representing Sjt. Bose and others submitted he had definite instructions not to give any such undertaking. Their Lordships asked the counsel of both the groups to consult their clients and let him know at 4-45 when orders will be passed.—Free Press.

### "DIRECT AGRESSIVE BLOWS."

—:o:—

#### M. Stalin On Present Communist-Soviet Policy.

WAR ON "KULAKS."

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Riga.—M. Stalin has made a statement that the present Soviet Communist policy is the resumpton of rigorous militant Communism against the Capitalist elements in the Soviet villages and the rejection of tolerant policy prevalent until last year. The immediate object of the present policy is the extermination of the entire Kulak (peasant households owning three cows or equivalent other livestock) class by depriving them of the right to cultivate the soil.

The statement says that comrades must direct their blows aggressively in accordance with the Party's changed attitude.—Reuter.

#### Lady Lampson Dead.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Hongkong.—The death has occurred, from meningitis, of Lady Lampson, the wife of the British Minister.—Reuter.

### 5-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

#### First Plenary Session Opens.

DELEGATES IN "BEST OF SPIRITS"

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The first plenary session of the Five-Power Naval Conference opened to-day at St. James' Palace. The proceedings were private. There had been much previous negotiation between the delegations to discuss the broad lines of business. These conversations will continue this afternoon, and it will be some days before the full Conference is in a position to consider the basic problems arising in regard to the different categories of ships and encounter really difficult and practical issues.

The conferees assembled to-day in the best of spirits. Well-informed authority, interviewed by Reuter, said that "All that has happened by way of preparation and preliminary conversations has been quite normal and healthy."—Reuter

Naval Conference adjourned at noon. It has appointed Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary-General.

### ANOTHER CRY FOR "RESOLUTE GOVT."

MAHATMA'S "CRIME" OF DEMANDING 'PURNA SWARAJYA.'

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The "Daily Express," commenting on the demand for Complete Independence expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in an interview with its special correspondent, Mr. Ketchum, at Ahmedabad, says his views afford the strongest possible condemnation of the "give up and give in" policy of Lord Irwin, the Socialist Government and a large section of Conservatives in the previous administration. Mahatma Gandhi and his cohorts should immediately be told that Britain is in India to rule firmly, fairly and fearlessly. The policy of timidity should be immediately dropped Reuter.

## HARSH MAN-MADE LAW TO CONTINUE.

### Assembly Refuses Protection To "Unmarried" Mothers.

### HAJI BILL FOR CIRCULATION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Again there was a thin attendance when the Assembly met to-day.

Sir Hugh Cocke was sworn in amidst applause.

Commander Kenworthy, Labour M.P., was seen in the Viceregal Box. This box and official galleries are not affected by the President's orders.

The Associated Press Lobby correspondent states that Commanderi Kenworthy and a conversation with President Patel shortly before the latter came and occupied the chair.

REMOVE THE IMPASSE.

The only topic in the lobbies was as to how Lord Irwin would intervene and solve the impasse over the policing arrangements in the galleries.

It is understood that Mr. Neogy's Bill for amending Inland Steam Vessels Act as reported by Selec Committee is likely to find support on Government benches to-day.

Sir James Crerar announcing the official business for the new week announced that the Bill amending Patents and Designs Act would be taken into consideration on Monday. Wednesday and Thursday would be devoted to the consideration and passing of the Sale of Goods Bill Contract Act Amendment Bill and, if time permitted, also Transfer of Property Bill will be introduced on Monday by the Law Member.

The House resumed discussion on the motion of Muktar Singh with reference to Arya Marriage Validation Bill to a Select Committee.

Munshi Iswar Saran supporting said that two questions arose from the Bill, namely, whether the Arya Samajists wanted the Bill and whether there was anything in the Bill open to serious objections. As to the first there was not even one organised body of Samajists had which raised objection to the Bill. Regarding the second it was not open to non-Samajists to question the Samajists if they wished to marry irrespective of caste.

CHAMPIONS OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

Dr. Suhrawardy: We have not forgotten that the Child Marriage Bill, as introduced, was intended to apply to Hindus alone but when it emerged from the Select Committee it became applicable to Mussalmans as well.

Munshi Iswar Saran replied: To avoid a repetition of that you must put up a good fight in the select committee and select such men on its personnel as you think would safeguard your interests.

Mr. Ghuznavi: What is there to show that the Samajists wanted the measure? This could only be ascertained if the Bill was circulated.

Munshi Iswar Saran retorted that circulation would mean delay. He was convinced that nothing would put out fear from gentlemen whom Sarda Act thoroughly demoralised. They were opposed to any measure of social reform. He admitted that there might be serious drafting defects in the Bill which could be remedied in the Select Committee.

HE OPPOSES.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi opposing the Bill said that it had far-reaching implications. It sought to legalise marriages between the Samajists and non-Hindus which he would oppose tooth and nail. A reference to a select committee meant that the House accepted the principle of the Bill and Moslem women were exempted from the operation of the Bill, Mussalmans would oppose the measure.—A. P.

MOTION CARRIED.

The House dividing Sir J. Crerar's motion for the circulation of the Arya Marriage Validation Bill was carried by 60 votes to 10.

CUSTOMS SHOULD BE LEGALISED.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru opposed the motion for circulation and urged the immediate consideration of the Bill which was demanded by the Samajists. The recent conferences of Samajists in U. P. and the Punjab had given support to the measure.

There was nothing to show that the Bill intended to legalise marriages between people of different faiths or that it would give an impetus to conversions. Attempts at conversion were proceeding briskly on the part of both Hindus and Mussalmans and the Bill would seek no change there. All that the Bill sought was that what had grown as a custom among Samajists should be legalised.

'GOVT. SUPPORT DILATORY MOTION.

Sir James Crerar strongly pleaded for the House to accept the motion for circulation which involved in no sense an attitude of hostility or disapproval of the measure which might be restricted solely in the interests of one particular community. He was not disposed to agree that the mere fact that two years ago a meeting of the Samajists at Muttra had passed a resolution for such a measure was conclusive evidence that the entire community supported it. He urged the House to disabuse its mind of the impression that the Government by seeking circulation was in any sense unfavourably disposed to it or to the progress of social reform.

Pandit Kunzru asked if the Government would collect opinions before the next session and give a day for discussion in that session.

Sir James Crerar said: I can give any such undertaking.

MAHASABHA'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya supported the motion for circulation and opposed the immediate consideration. (Muslim benches applause). The Arya Samajists were a portion of the Hindu community and formed a separate entity in the Hindu society. It was open to them to have intercaste marriages but to say that under this Bill, the Samajists included relatives dependent on Samajists or persons under guardianship of Samajists was really going too far and showed how extensive was the scope of the Bill. (Pandit Kunzru: It is only permissive). Moreover the Bill would in effect concern the question of succession.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava wanted an assurance from the Government that the Bill would be taken into consideration and passed at the Simla session.

MORE OPPOSITION.

Mian Shah Nawaz held that clause three of the Bill was more

(Continued on page 8).

### AT THE THRESHOLD OF JAIL.

#### Subhas's Appeal To Comrades.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

"It is now clear that the Government is bent upon pursuing a policy of ruthless repression. When the Government is organised and determined, we must be equally well-organised and equally firm in our determination to achieve independence," said Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in an appeal to the people of Bengal before entering the prison van.

He also appealed for funds for the defence of the Congress workers who were being prosecuted all over Bengal as a result of repressive policy.

#### "Close Up Your Ranks."

—:o:—

As President of the Trade Union Congress, Sjt. Subhas Bose appealed to the workers of India as follows:—

"Comrades, we are now faced with a serious crisis. The wheels of repression are seeking to grind us. It is, therefore, the supreme duty of those who believe in or are connected with the workers' movement to make every effort to organise and strengthen themselves."

Regretting that he shall not be allowed to do his bit in the service of India as he was going to jail soon after his election as President of the Trade Union Congress, he earnestly appealed to all Trade Unionists and the general mass of workers to close up their ranks and to stand by the Congress in the hour of trial. "The cause of the workers," he said, "is the cause of justice and humanity and will ultimately prevail and triumph over the Imperialist oppression." and concluded: "I appeal to the workers and Comrades in the Trade Unon Congress to rise to the occasion and lead the movement to success and glory."—Free Press

#### MESSAGE TO CALCUTTA CITIZENS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In an appeal to the citizens of Calcutta, Sjt. Subhas Bose says:—

"It may be, the Government think that the celebration of the Independence Day will be hampered if we are sent to jail before the 26th. I therefore appeal to the citizens of Calcutta to celebrate the day in a befitting manner worthy of the city of which we are proud."—Free Press.

#### "HINDI PUNCH" NUMBER FORFEITED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Bengal Government have forfeited the Congress Number of "Hindi Punch" entitled 'Balidan Number" profusely illustrated with over 100 pictures of Indian martyrs as the issue contains seditious matter under Section 124-A. In this connection the police searched office and press of the paper and seized 13 copies.—Free Press.

#### LEADERS GET THUNDERING OVATION.

—:o:—

Prison-Van Loaded With Garlands.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

As the news of the sentence spread throughout the city a huge crowd invaded the Alipore Court precincts and the street from the Court to the Central Jail thronged with people who waited patiently for five hours till the news reached from High Court.

At 5 the accused boarded the prison van amidst thundering cheers "Long Live Revolution," "Down with Imperialism," "Up with Revolution," etc.

Scenes reminiscent of the Non-co-operation days when Deshbandhu was sentenced were witnessed at the Alipore Court room when Sjt. Subhas Bose and others were waiting for the prison van to carry them to the Central Jail.

MEMBERS OF BAR GARLAND ACCUSED.

When the members of the Alipore Bar garlanded the accused, the Court room was resounded with cries of "Long Live Revolution" which was echoed and re-echoed by the phenomenal crowd waiting outside.

A large number of Punjabees continued shouting and threw hundreds of garlands over the prison van and when it was in motion the crowd followed the van up to the gate of Central Jail.

Five of the accused who were ordered to be released on bail ultimately refused to give an undertaking and therefore all went to jail.—Free Press.

#### "EXCITING FEELINGS OF HATRED AND CONTEMPT."

—:o:—

All Accused Guilty.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

CREATING "DISAFFECTION".

It had been clearly established, says the Magistrate in his judgment, that all of them were intimately connected with the procession by organising, leading or taking active part in it and they all shared the common intention of exciting disaffection and feeling of hatred and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India.

It had also been proved that all of them had agreed between August 7 and 11 among themselves to lead the procession of August 11 with the conscious intention of exciting feelings of hatred and

(Continued on page 6.

## FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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|---|---|---|---|
| | | ALL | |
| Jan. | Ranchi .. | VESSELS | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,34 |
| 8 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,95 |
| 15 ,, | Mantua* .. | | 10,94 |
| 22 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,00 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,83 |
| 8 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | NOW AT | 11,51 |
| 15 ,, | Razmak@ .. | | 10,02 |
| 22 ,, | Ranpura .. | | 16,60 |
| 29 ,, | Naldera x .. | | 16,08 |
| Apr. | Ranchi .. | DIRECT | 16,65 |
| 5 ,, | Rawalpindi* .. | | 16,61 |
| 12 ,, | Morea(Extra). | | 10,94 |
| 19 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,90 |
| 26 ,, | Malwa* .. | FROM | 11,00 |
| May | Nyanda* .. | | 16,57 |
| ,, | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,04 |
| ,, | Rajputana* .. | BOMBAY | 16,56 |
| ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,51 |
| ,, | Mooltan x .. | | 20,84 |
| ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,12 |
| June | Mantua .. | WITHOUT | 10,94 |
| ,, | Comorin .. | | 15,13 |
| ,, | Maloja .. | | 20,83 |
| ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,85 |
| July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,60 |
| ,, | Malwa .. | TRAN- | 11,00 |
| 9 ,, | Naldera x .. | SHIPMENT | 16,08 |
| ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,61 |
| Aug | Morea .. | | 10,94 |
| ,, | Macedonia .. | AT | 11,12 |
| ,, | Narkunda x .. | | 16,57 |
| ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,85 |
| ,, | Rajputana .. | ADEN | 16,56 |
| Sept. | Ranpura .. | | 16,60 |
| 3 ,, | Mooltan .. | | 20,84 |
| ,, | Ranchi .. | | 16,65 |
| 7 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,94 |

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

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|---|---|---|
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The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Apr .. | Dumana .. | 8,1 |
| 24th ,, .. | Dumala .. | 8,1 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:

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|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £105 |
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## SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1930 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st Jan | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi.. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 27th Feb. | Mirzapore .. | Straits China & Japan. | |
| 28th ,, | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 9th May | Ranpure .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 23rd ,, | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan | |
| 20th June | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 4th July | Rajputana . | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |
| 18th July | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 1st Aug | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 15th ,, | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 29th ,, | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 12th Sept. | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia, | |
| 26th ,, | Morea .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |

*Cargo only.

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|---|---|---|
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| 1930 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Jan. | Varsova .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 25th Jan. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porbunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi |
| 27th Jan. | Vita .. | Karachi via Porbunder, Porbandar & O'Mandvi |
| 29th Jan. | Bankura .. | Basrah via Veraval, Mangrol Karachi and Persian G. Ports |
| 29th Jan. | Karapara .. | East & South Africa. |
| 14th Feb. | Elkru .. | Mombasa Direct |

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| *YoneyamaMaru | 5274 | 18 Jan. | 2 Feb. |
| *Negano Maru.. | 3824 | 24 Jan. | 6 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @ 5 ,, |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Jan. | 13 Feb. |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8009 | .... | @19 ,, |
| *Nagato Maru.. | 5901 | 11 Feb. | 21 Feb. |
| *YamagataMaru | 3807 | 15 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| *Bengal Maru .. | 5396 | 18 Feb. | 2 Mar. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @5 Mar. |

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| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
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LOT NO II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District. admeasuring about 7,000 square yards, containing one complete plant of a Leather Cloth Factory with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engine, boilers, chimney, etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 19,121 square yards with 5 bungalows and out-houses standing thereon.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 4, admeasuring about 36,663 square yards with buildings, quarters and sheds standing thereon.

LOT NO. V.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath. Kalyan District, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 6 admeasuring about 9,559 square yards, with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

For full and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Attorneys for the Liquidator at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA (SOUTH) ESTATE. RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2887 of 1919 (Nanabhai Miyakhan vs. Amtoolaboo, widow of Adamji Miyakhan and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree dated the 7th August 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate on Plot No. 17 of the East Agripada (South) Estate of the Improvement Trust admeasuring about 356 square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3552 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 11/1240 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4069 (7) Street No. 256F, revised Street Nos. 117 C. 119 B Ripon Road and bounded on the North by land of the I. T. Board, on the East by land of the I. T. Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Trustees of the Arab Mosque and on the West by Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,


**THE CAPITOL**

Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.

N.B.—Special Cinema show at 8-15 p. m. Daily.

THE DUPONT BRITISH MASTERPIECE.

PICCADILLY

with

GILDA GRAY
JAMESON THOMAS
AND
ANNA MAY WONG.

Also the celebrated Dancers

MISS THERESA NEPEAN
AND
MISS GRACE OWER

In the Dancing Sketch

"THE BONNET BOX"

Also the Red-hot Local Topical showing the

REVIEW OF TROOPS by H. E. THE VICEROY

and H. E. THE VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.

**Excelsior Theatre**

6-30 AND 10 P.M.

A Variety Bill

3 WARNER SHORTS

Including

G. MARTINELLI, Tenor.
CARLOS SEDANO, Violinist.

2 UNIVERSAL COMEDIES

"Income Tact."
"Love Birds."

Booking at the Theatre.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The story of a modern girl.
Half-Temptress. Half-Madonna.

THE THREE PASSIONS

Featuring
ALICE TERRY
and
IVAN PETROVITCH.

A United Artists Picture.


## AUCTION SALES.


**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT**

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel No. 21934


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

and

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT by a retail Stores in Quetta, Pay Rs. 100 with regular annual increments. Apply Box No. 2446, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2147

WANTED.—FLOUR MILLER, experienced and fully qualified to take charge of 5 sack wheat flour mill from 1st May with free furnished quarters. Apply giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and salary required to Box No. 2445, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 125

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33355

CANVASSERS and AGENTS required in the City and presidency to push sales of Swadeshi Art Silk, Silk and Cotton Cloths. Large variety, attractive designs, cheap prices and good finish. Apply NATH KAPUR & BROTHERS, Bombay 1.
A R2145

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

## BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased. Mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33263

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG GERMAN, 25, well educated, of good family, live wire, German, English, French and Spanish correspondence, Bookkeeping, all office work, thoroughly experienced in Expert Trade, especially Jewellery and Fancy Goods, capable of handling and introducing large business on own initiative, desires position in India. Address Box No. 2441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 83

## PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) THIS FRIDAY MORNING, the 24th January, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 24th January, 1930.
123

## TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOD SCRAP.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the Branch Stores Depot, Matunga, and the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Bombay, during the period shown against each item:—

During the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1930.

(1) Teakwood scrap (Firewood).
(2) Teakwood sawn scrap of sizes.
(3) Timbers scrap other than teakwood.
(4) Dealwood packing cases and crates.

During the period commencing from the date of acceptance of the tender and ending on 31st March, 1931.

(5) Mixed saw dust, shavings and chips.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of teakwood scrap (Firewood), teakwood sawn scrap of sizes, timbers scrap other than teakwood, dealwood packing cases and crates or mixed dust, shavings and chips" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1930

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th January, 1930
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## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting Tolls on the undermentioned Roads and Ferries:—

(1) Malad-Marwa Road.
(2) Saki-Vehar Road.
(3) Borivli-Gorai Ferry.
(4) Marwa-Manori Ferry.
(5) Versowa-Madh-Darivli Ferry.

The Tenders will be received by the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District upto 3rd March, 1930, 3 P.M. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender Ten per cent. of the tendered amount must accompany the tender. Any information required can be obtained in the President's Office especially as regards the rates of tolls to be levied.

Separate alternative tenders should be submitted for all the ferries as regards the collection of tolls thereat at Rs. 0-0-9 per head and Rs. 0-0-6 per head of passengers.
115.

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# STOCKS & SHARES

## NATURAL REACTION ON COVERING.

### Uncertain Feeling.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The local market ruled very steady on natural reaction after heavy decline during the past few days. There was heavy liquidation and accumulated short interest near the bottom of the market induced some short covering as a natural readjustment of the situation. There is no change in the situation and we do not look for material improvement in the near future. Mill shares opened at unchanged rates and improved about Rs. 10|- Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 636|- and after declining to Rs. 632|- advanced to Rs. 646|- and closed at Rs. 645|-. Century opened at Rs. 238|- and closed at Rs. 238|2 Fazal shares opened at Rs. 433|- and after declining to Rs. 427|- recorded a smart recovery of Rs. 20|- to 647|- Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1102|- and after declining to Rs. 1095|- advanced to Rs. 1108|- and closed at Rs. 1105|-. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 242|- and after declining to Rs. 238|- advanced to Rs. 248|2. Ordinary shares fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 49|-. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 228 and closed at Rs. 233|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 636, 32, 46, 43, 46, 45,
Century 233, 37, 36, 38, 2.
Colaba 122,
Crescent 66,
Fazul 433, 27, 47, 46, 47,
Indore 336, 382,
Madhowji N 13,
Nagpur 417, 22,
New Great 136,
Pearl 230, 27, 37, 35,
N. Simplex 29-6,
Swadeshi 337, 42,
Burma 728, 32, 31, 32, 31,
Hydro 1102, 1095, 1108, 6, 10, 5,
Tram 33-2, 33, 6,
Deff. 242, 38, 47, 41, 48, 47, 48-2,
Ord. 48-12, 49, 48-2, 49-4 49,
Bundi 14-14, 15,
Indian 228,33,
Katni Ord 173,
Alcock 250, 55,

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd 315
Apollo 50, nil 2/12
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 67/8
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 645.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil. 2
Central India 500, 422-8.
Century 100, 238-2.
Colaba Land 122-8.
Crescent 100, 67-8.
Fazalbhoy 240, 447-8.
David 250, nil, 100.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 85.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4-6.
Finlay 100, 10y 82-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 145.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 5 82-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7b 1025
Indore Malwa 100, 335.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 141-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1380.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 420.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil, 78.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 135.
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45
Pearl 250, 235.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 60.
Simplex 130, 28-12.
Sholapur 1000 for xd 2530.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 100, 342-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 2,250.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 60, 2 xd 93.
Baroda 5500 0|8 77.
Central 16-2.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1,292-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 316-4.
Union 5|11 3-3.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d xd 15.
Gwalior Cement 70, 88.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 233-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-6.
Shahabad Cement 10y 136/4
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 12-2.
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni Ord 173-12.
Katni Def 610.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11. 790.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-114.
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 94. 94.
Gujarat 1100 2|4 3f. 77.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4-12-6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21, 69.
Mymensingh 100 2-11|61, 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62
Tapti Valley xd 668-12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 125.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord xd 620.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 131 1,106/4.
Tata Power 300 nil 472-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0 41 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 145.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30y 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9-14.
New India Assurance (10) 17-2.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Vulcan 340 83/0y xd. 5/16.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 255.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 178-12.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F Corporation 731-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-4.
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Iron Ord. 49.
Tata Iron Def. 248-2.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 53-4.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 (b. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10z
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE

Tata 1st Pref. 130.
Tata 2nd Pref 70-8.
Andhra Pref. 970
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015
Tata Power Pref 1002-8 xd

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

March close at 9s. 3-5|8d. up 2-1|8d.
May close at 9s. 6-3|4d up 1-7|8d.
July close at 9s. 8-1|4d. up 1-7|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET...

March per bushel Dols. 1.24-3|4 up 1|2.
May per bushel Dols. 1.28-7|8 up 3|8.
July per bushel Dols. 1.29-3|4 down 3|8.

LINSEED CABLE.

Linseed Buenos Ayres advanced on 'short' covering and speculative buying. Think it a good time to sell around present level with a view to sell more if market advances."

—:o:—

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 15th Jan. Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 6,669 | 303,799 |
| Japan & China | 2,700 | 428,447 |
| Coast Ports | 100 | 7,660 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 42,750 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 59,030 |
| Total | 9,469 | 841,686 |

# Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 7|8
D D 1|5 29|32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 January.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 March.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 274-1/2.
PARIS:—
Bankks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132-3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 111-3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4 86 9/16 22nd instant.
Shanghai-London 2/0 7/16 23rd instant.
Japan-London 2/0 1/4 22nd instant.
London-Paris 123.90 22nd instant.
London-Belgium 34.945 22nd instant.
London-Switzerland 25.17-3/4 22nd instant.
London-Italy 93.00 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 21st instant, £4-4-11 3/8 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 21 21st instant, 20 13/16 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 3/4 21st instant, 20 9/16 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/2 21st instant, 45 1/8 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 31/32 per cent 21st instant, 3 29/32 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 21st instant, 3 29/32 per cent 22nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

# Government Securities.

—:o:—

BANK SUPPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The Government Security market opened with a firm look with 3-1|2 per cent. Paper Rs. 64-14, but soon declined to Rs. 64-7 on nervous long liquidation. At this level there was firm support by a local Bank and prices recovered to Rs. 65. Despite this support there seems little likelihood of any investment public demand and as far as we see we doubt whether the improvement will be carried any further. There is nothing in the situation for any sustained improvement and we look for sagging prices and prefer to leave on the bear side. To-day's prices are as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 65-2
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Settlement Rs. 65-1.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 73-8.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-12.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76-8.
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-6.
4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-10.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-6.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-10.
6 p.c. Municipal Deb. Rs. 103.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103.

(Income-Tax Free.)

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Settlement Rs. 99-15.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 106.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-13.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-13.
6 1|2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-2.
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 102-4.

## LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 22.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £18-1/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £12-1/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £172-1/4.

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The local market opened steady but ruled quiet towards the close on scattered selling. Broach A-M opened at Rs. 301 and after improving to Rs. 301-8 declined to Rs. 300-4 and closed at Rs. 300-8. There was a small turnover of business and the market ruled dull and featureless. Although it seems that there is not much room for any marked decline, there is utter absence of buying. There is but little outside speculation. Arrivals into Bombay are heavy and mills are buying hand to mouth. Exports are keeping pace with last year and despite short crop, there is no demand. It is said that for want of forward business many brokers are seriously thinking to close down their 'pedis'—while commission merchants and mucadams particularly those who used to receive large consignments from northern parts of the country are without regular business. To-day's closing quotations are as under:—

Broach A-M 300-8.
Broach J-A 310-8
Oomra D-J 246-8.
Oomra March 252.
Oomra May 258-8.
Bengal D-J 206.
Bengal March 210-12.
Bengal May 217-4.

## SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 179.90 | +1.30 |
| April | 186.40 | +1.80 |
| July | 191.50 | +2.10 |

## ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal D.-J. | 209 |
| Bengal March | 213 |
| Bengal May | 220 |
| Broach A.-M. | 301 |
| Broach J.-A. | 311 |
| Umra D.-J. | 250 |
| Umra March | 255 |
| Umra May | 261 |

—:o:—

## SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 222 | 217 | 212 | 206 |
| Sind | 227 | 222 | 217 | 211 |
| Punjab | 220 | 215 | 210 | 204 |
| Broach | 222 | 217 | 212 | 206 |
| Umra No. 3 | 260 | 255 | 252 | 247 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 277 | 272 | 269 | 264 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 269 | 264 | 261 | 256 |

—:o:—

## READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Japan T. & Co. | Khamgaon | 254 |
| 100 | Do. | Hingoli | 257 |
| 100 | R. D. Tata & Co. | Khamgaon old | 242 |
| 100 | Do. | Arvi | 263 |
| 100 | G. G. Kesha & Co. | Kundla | 241 |
| 100 | Do. | Pachora | 246 |
| 200 | B. Karshandas | Shegaon | 257-1|4 |
| 200 | Do. | Khamgaon | 256 |
| 100 | Rathi & Co. | Wun | 267 |
| 100 | Do. | Bodvad | 251 |
| 100 | Moon Mill | Narsulagang | 287 |
| 100 | Kohinoor Mill | Sujulpur | 295 |
| 200 | Ralli Bros. | Narsulaganj | 287 |
| 100 | Moon Mill | Saoner | 276-1|2 |
| 100 | C. V. Jagjivan | Malkapur | 250 |
| 200 | E.D. Sassoon | Timbaroad | 305 |
| 200 | Kotak & Co. | Amraoti | 252 |

## AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| F. P. Bales. | 1929-30. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 22-1-30 | 7225000 | 7637000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 22-1-30 | 14000 | 23000 |
| Exports to date 22-1-30 | 4767000 | 5444000 |
| Stock at Ports 17-1-30 | 2514000 | 2255000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 17-1-30 | 1457000 | 1161000 |
| Stock Liverpool 17-1-30 | 940000 | 1006000 |
| Visible Supply 17-1-30 | 5818000 | 5698000 |
| Quantity in Sight 17-1-30 | 12253000 | 12084000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 17-1-30 | 8189000 | 8642000 |

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 212/225 |
| Mathia | 235/242 |
| Khandeish | 245/250 |
| Akola-Khamgaon | 255/258 |
| Nagpur-Wardha | 268/278 |
| Barsi-Kurduwadi | 243/250 |
| Jalna-Aurangabad | 243/248 |
| Nagar-Vambori | 244/247 |
| Purna-Parbani | 265-285 |
| Khandwa-Sanavad | 253/258 |
| Indore-Ujjain | 251/285 |
| Miraj-Sangli | 295/315 |
| Coompta | 285/305 |
| Tirupur-Cambodia | 360/365 |

## LINSEED.

London, Jan. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £21-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers April-May £19-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers January £21-5-0.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## NEW YORK FUTURES 4 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER

### Short Covering.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market fluctuated within a narrow range of 5 points and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. The market opened at a rise of 4 points on better Liverpool advices and ruled dull until closing when suddenly advanced on trade buying on short covering influenced by bullish private ginning report of 14,200,000 bales issued by the Fossick Bureau. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 17.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 17.09c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 14,000 bales and exports were 23,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. There was some short covering before the ginning report and the market again ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 1 point to unchanged. Middling spot prices advanced 2 points and sales were 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point while Empire cotton futures declined 1 point.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that Fossick's Bureau estimate Ginnings up to the 15th instant, 14,200,000 bales and if this is confirmed by Government, it points to a final crop of about 14,600,000 bales (500 lbs.). Picking is reported to have been practically finished and the recent rains may have damaged the present quality.

The continued decline in the Bank of England discount rate under 4 per cent. is favourably viewed and it is anticipated should the Naval Conference result in an amicable settlement, a saving of about £100,000,000 will be effected in the next Naval estimate. This saving will partly relieved the taxation and partly the unemployment by utilisation in trade developments. Further, the present re-election in Japan should give a free hand to the Government to stabilize the currency and improve the trade with China. We believe once the world's trade conditions show a marked improvement, speculators will once again enter the market.

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report:—

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb: 14-1-1930 31-3|4: 21-1-1930 31-3|4 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb.: 14-1-1930 48-1|2; 21-1-1930 48-1|2 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb.: 14-1-1930 62; 21-1-1930 62 cents.

To-day in America will be published the 11th Ginning figure of the season covering cotton ginned to 15th January. Cotton ginned to 12th December amounted to 13,462,000 bales and over the period 12th December—15th January bales ginned in previous seasons were as under:—

| 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 744,000 | 430,000 | 1,075,000 | 668,000 |

## PRIVATE CABLES:

—:o:—

N. Y. March Highest 17.40 (2-57 p.m.); Lowest 17.35 (2-41 p.m.).

Hemelryk:—"New York cables: Cotton goods more active in Carolina."

Hentz:—"Very low temperatures in cotton belt. Market continues dull and featureless, but there is a better undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance."

Reuter:—"Market was rather dull until closing, when suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts."

## NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 17.38 | +.04 |
| May | 17.60 | +.05 |
| July | 17.73 | +.04 |
| October | 17.75 | +.07 |
| December | 17.82 | +.06 |
| Middling Spot | 17.45 | +.05 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 17.08 | +.10 |
| March | 17.23 | +.04 |
| Middling Spot | 17.09 | +.05 |

## NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 17.37 |
| May | 17.59 |
| July | 17.73 |

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 17.36 |
| May | 17.57 |
| July | 17.71 |

—:o:—

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

| | Opening. | Closing. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 9.15 | 9.16 | +.01 |
| February | | 9.16 | +.01 |
| March | 9.22 | 9.22 | +.01 |
| April | | 9.24 | +.01 |
| May | 9.30 | 9.31 | — |
| June | | 9.31 | — |
| July | 9.34 | 9.35 | — |
| August | | 9.34 | — |
| September | | 9.34 | — |
| October | | 9.33 | — |
| November | | 9.33 | — |
| December | | 9.36 | — |
| January | | 9.36 | — |
| Middling Spot | | 9.47 | +.02 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

## INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 5.30 |
| Scinde, Fine | 5.55 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 5.80 |
| Bengal, Good | 5.05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 5.30 |
| Bengal, Fine | 5.55 |
| Oomra, Good | 6.30 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 6.60 |
| Oomra, Fine | 6.90 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 7.05 |
| Broach, Fine | 7.30 |
| Broach, Superfine | 7.55 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13.80 | +.01 |
| March | 13.90 | +.01 |
| May | 14.10 | — |
| July | 14.31 | — |
| November | 14.50 | —.01 |
| January | 14.64 | —.01 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot | 14.55 | +.15 |

## LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20-13/16 |
| Forward | 20-9/16 |

## LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-3/8

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-29/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 20.37 |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 12.10-3/8 |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 34.94 |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 37.72 |
| T.T. London on Milan | 92.98 |
| T.T. London on Berne | 25.18 |
| T.T. London on Paris | 123.90 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.50 |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-3/4.
Conversion Loan £75-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £48 Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £40-3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £58-3/4.
Consols £54-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-3/8.

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

Demand Bills 486.25

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 44/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 44/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Shipment Sellers January 46/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

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# BULLION.

—:o:—

(Bom. Bullion Brokers' Assn., Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 23.

London Ready 20-13.
London Forward 20-9.
China Opening 2-0-9, Closing 2-0-8 easy.
America Cent. 45-2.
Ready 48-8.
Posh Opening 48-13, Closing 48-5.
Maha Opening 47-9, Closing 47-4.
Falgoon Opening 46-12, Closing 46-8.
Teji-mandi:—
Maha 1-3.
Falgoon 2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Ready 21-5-3.
Maha 21-6-3.
Falgoon 21-6-9.
N. City 21-9-6.
N. Manor 21-9-6.

## TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

(Ex Godown.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 512 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 118 per ton.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 22.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.:
Delivery Sellers Mar.-April 39/1-1/2.
Delivery Sellers May-April 38/10-1/2.

## COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 10-1/2.

## ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

February 19.00 up 10.
March 19.05 up 5.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 10/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 10/3-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 10/3-1/4.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Jh Spot Sellers 7-3/8d.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Jan.-Feb £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb £15-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb £16-7-6.

—:o:—

## THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45-4; closing Rs. 44-11.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 48-4; highest Rs. 48-9; closing Rs. 47-15.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50-9; highest Rs. 51; closing Rs. 50-6.

—:o:—

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 months Discounts 3-29|32 p.c.
6 months Discounts 3-29|32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5 p.c.
Call money 6-1|4 p.c.
One month 5-3|4 p.c.
Three months 5-5|2 p.c.
Six months 4-1|2 p.c.
Tone of money market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930.

## TO ARM-CHAIR CRITICS.

—:o:—

A few words in our leading article entitled "Be Patriots First" which appeared in last Saturday's issue need repetition. Referring to the Liberals and other non-Congressmen, we said: "They are welcome to fight the country's battle in their own way, nay it is their duty to do so. But it would be a dirty game for any Indian to abet Government in their campaign of repression against Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen whenever that campaign is launched and it would be a dirtier game for any group of Indians to do what the Liberal Federation proposes to do, namely, to wage war against Congressmen."

We are glad to find that the same view is held by the "Tribune" of Lahore, which has been uniformly sympathetic towards the Liberals. Referring to the attempts of sincere Nationalists to put up a united fight for Dominion Status, it says in its Wednesday's issue: "We see nothing wrong in this attempt on the part of all who still believe in Dominion Status to join their hands and their hearts, but always on one condition. That condition is that the new coalition shall direct its endeavour solely to the attainment of immediate Dominion Status and shall under no circumstances either fight the Congress or support the bureaucracy in its attempt, should it be so unwise as to make it, at suppressing the Independence movement." "From this point of view", the paper adds, "we cannot too strongly deprecate utterances like the speech made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at Bombay on Friday evening. It was a speech directed principally against the Congress programme and policy.....We are no advocates of either the present system or anarchy, but we feel no hesitation in saying that with his unfortunate mentality Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will avail the country as little against the one as against the other. For one who cannot bear the very sound of the words "Non-Co-operation", "Civil Disobedience", and "non-payment of taxes" it is a huge mockery to talk of fighting out the battle against the present form of Government. The fight for self-government is not a war of words but a war of interests and as such must be carried on with real weapons and not the wordy weapon of arguments..... Let Sir Chimanlal Setalvad remember that the way chosen by him, the way of fighting the Congress, is not the way either to the replacement of the present form of Government by responsible Dominion Government or the avoidance of anarchy but the most effective way of promoting the prolongation of the tenure of one and of securing the advent of the other."

Let Nationalists fight the present system of Government at their own selected fronts but not against one another. Those who have no fight in them should at least refrain from pulling the legs of those who fight. And it is both cowardly and highly injurious to the interests of their Mothreland, for a certain class of Indians to encourage Government actively or passively in their campaign of repression against Congressmen. That Government have embarked on a campaign of persecution against Congressmen is a patent, glaring fact, of which the latest evidence is the incarceration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta and nine other prominent Congressmen. The charge against them was frivolous in the extreme, that they joined a procession at which "revolutionary" posters were displayed and "revolutionary" cries were raised. It is admitted that the whole procession passed off peacefully and it is well-known that similar demonstrations have been familiar for sometime past throughout the country. It is possible that Government wish to make an example of a selected few but spirited Indians will learn their own lesson from Mr. Bose and his fellow-sufferers. It only remains to be seen whether the arm-chair critics of Congressmen will now sit with hands folded when repression is getting into swing. To those critics, who take fright at the very thought of even passively resisting repression we cordially commend Mahatma Gandhi's article entitled "To the Indian Critics" in the latest issue of "Young India". If, as Mahatma Gandhi says, it is a sin, as indeed it is, to sit supine in the face of the wrongs which the country suffers under foreign rule, what will history say of those who attempt to spite or smite those that dare to secure the redress of those wrongs by inviting suffering on themselves?

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

—:o:—

Not a few Englishmen who have served in this country in different capacities, when they return to their country on retirement, find time hanging heavily on their hands and try to while it away by taking a mild interest in politics and retaining a similarly mild interest in the affairs of this country. Many of our readers must have also seen Government pensioners in cities like Poona, Surat or Ahmedabad passing much of their time in libraries or clubs and trying to tell their bored audience the same tales over and over again of their departed glory. With their skins parched up and dry and the condition of their purse not very good their views on life have naturally become pessimistic and embittered and to these views they give expression for the benefit of all concerned with all the dogmatism which they had cultivated while they were smaller stars in the bureaucratic firmament. Some such mentality characcerizes Britishers who have retired from this land and settled in their homeland. Some of them at least were not small stars but powerful stars giving a goodly amount of light and heat. Hundreds of obsequious persons hung on their smiles and frowns and their smallest movements were recorded from day to day in the Press. It is a tragedy for such persons that after passing a good part of their life in panoplied glory they have to fall back suddenly on the obscurity of a retired life either in some English village or cheap suburb shorn of all their tinsel pomp. It is the misfortune of every one who comes to this country in a high capacity to be considered a superman, as this demoralises him by the time he completes his term of office unless he is a superman really and appreciates at their true worth all the empty compliments which are paid to him daily.

Sir Basil Blackett retired only two years ago and cannot still forget the aura which circled round his head only a short while back. He emerges, therefore, upon the public and hospitable platform of some Association or other to air his views on Indian affairs which, if we read aright the mentality of an Englishman, few care to know. The other day he addressed the Indian section of the Society of Arts on India's economic progress. When he speaks on India's economic progress he naturally thinks in terms of the interests of British businessmen and so he advised them to change their mentality. He urged the need for greater co-operation between Indian and British businessmen and warned the latter that British business could not hope to maintain its predominance "which had already been challenged in the Indian markets" unless businessmen maintained close relations by coming to India to study the markets and make personal contacts. So far so good. He was also on sure ground when he observed that the more prosperous and progressive India became, the better it would be for Britain, both as a trading nation and as a political centre of the Empire. This has also been repeatedly said by prominent Indian businessmen like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola but the policy of the Government of India towards the industries of the country has not changed materially for the better. Sir Basil, however, was hopelessly wrong when he proceeded to say that "when Hinduism had rejected its medieval abstractions the economic progress of India would deserve to be called revolutionary and India would advance to a standard of living incredibly higher and happier in the light of which the present poverty of the masses would be an evil and a nightmare of the past." Hinduism is trying to reform itself and the progress is very rapid, but it must be said that this progress is not to the liking of many of the administrators of this country. Most Englishmen are fond of saying that there must be social reform, but when the earnest reformer tries to translate his gospel into action he does not meet with much encouragement from Government themselves. Besides, it is wrong to suppose that the Hindu religion as such consists merely of abstractions and is unsuitable to the economic progress of the country. The industries of this country flourished very much before the British came. Mr. Erulkar effectively retorted that the poverty of the country was due to want of compulsory education and not to the Hindu system. Even Lord Reading, who presided, had to admit that India had moved forward very rapidly while Sir Campbell Rhodes deprecated the attempts made in several quarters to discredit India (from political motives?) True economic progress will be achieved when the policy of the Government of India will be guided from Delhi and not from Whitehall and by a truly National Government.

## MILL-OWNERS' DUTY.

—:o:—

The Bombay mill-owners have been very late in availing themselves of the prevalent Swadeshi spirit to popularise their goods. But it is certainly better late than never. Their plan now is to charter a special exhibition train which will make a tour of all important piece-goods centres in the Punjab and the United Provinces and display their goods to the cloth and yarn merchants. The scheme, however, will not bring them into close touch with consumers. For this purpose they will have to organise exhibitions at various centres. In other words they will have to show sustained and not spasmodic enterprise and rely more upon the public for patronage than upon officials. Their slogans like "Support Indian Industries" and "Buy Swadeshi Cloth" are unexceptionable. It is a pity, however, that many of them do not care to practise what they preach to others, but go about unabashed in foreign clothes. It may be too much to expect foreign officials to use only Indian cloth though they live on Indian money. But Indian mill-owners ought to set a more decent example.

## NOT VERY HELPFUL.

—:o:—

Commander Kenworthy, a prominent Labour M.P., who is now on a tour of political observation in India, gave, in a statement to the Press on reaching Delhi, advice to Indians regarding their "immediate political programme". His suggestions are not very helpful and we hope before he leaves this country and contributes, after return to his own, to the necessary task of dispelling ignorance there about Indian conditions, he will acquaint himself more closely with the true situation. Indians cannot accept the proposal of the Round Table Conference as he desires them to do, because the very reasonable prerequisites of acceptance which the Delhi-Allahabad manifesto put down were refused by the British Government. Commander Kenworthy also desires Indians to concentrate on "the prevention of the outbreak of violent crimes and bloodshed". The suggestion conveyed that any responsible Indian encourages violence is a libel on the country. He should know that India has always stood out for a policy of non-violence and Indian political leaders have steadily preached against the policy of violence. It is the denial of freedom to India that induces a microscopic number to believe in the cult of violence.

## "ASTUTE AND UNSCRUPULOUS AGITATOR."

### MAHATMA DEFAMED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You have been drawing the attention of the public for the last few days as to how the politicians of England like Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and others have been asking for repression in India, in order to put an end to the Independence movement. I find that attention has been drawn only to a few utterances and articles. I find from reading some of the foreign journals that in almost every journal the same thing has been repeated and emphasised by various persons in their own names and sometimes under some "nom-de-plumes". Many leading articles are also appearing supporting the views of persons like the one mentioned above.

"Astute and unscrupulous agitator", these are the terms which have been applied not to any revolutionary but to the greatest of Indians at the present moment, one who has been referred to by Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes as "the saviour of the world" and "Christ of our Age", viz., Mahatma Gandhi, by a journal published in England called "Truth" in spite of the fact that till now not even his opponents in political life have dared to question his faith in "non-violence and truth" for which he is prepared to sacrifice even the freedom of his country.

Repression has been tried many times in many countries, but the same has failed, as will appear from what Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes says. He says: "Why any Government should turn to repression in a crisis like this, is explicable only on the supposition that Governments are utterly ignorant of history and human psychology and learn nothing from experience. For, repression has never worked. I challenge anybody to point me to a single episode in either ancient or modern history, which proves that that repression has even once achieved the end to which it has been directed. This policy has certainly been no success in English hands. It failed in America in 1775; it failed in English domestic affairs in the '20s and the '40s of the last century; it failed in South Africa after the Boer War; it failed in Ireland yesterday." As a great seer he has added "and it will fail in India to-morrow".

In spite of this the writer of an article headed "India in the Crusible" in "Truth" of January 1st, 1930, the day on which the Lahore Congress passed the Independence resolution—asked for repression in the following words which will be resented by the non-violent followers of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The time has also come for us to stop talking nonsense about the saintliness of Gandhi and to recognise him for what he is: an astute and unscrupulous agitator. He preaches a gospel of non-violence, but that does not prevent him from preaching revolution to all the disaffected elements in India, including those who are gathered at Lahore under the wing of the Congress itself. He and his supporters are guilty of conspiracy against the Government of India and they should be dealt with as conspirators. If strong measures are not taken, and taken quickly, the firebrands will set India ablaze and the conflagration will only be quenched at great cost in lives and misery."

Let us hope the people of India will show that the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi has not fallen on deaf ears if and when the occasion comes.—Yours, etc.,

"NON-VIOLENT."

## BLESS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

### MAHATMA'S REPLY TO INDIAN CRITICS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I know that you are angry with me for my having been the supposed breaker of the negotiations with the Viceroy. You think I have made a hash of it. If I have done so, I was driven to it. I was disinclined to join the party. But I was wanted if only for my supposed influence over the masses. I went and spoke in accordance with the dictates of the Inner Voice. This ability to hear and obey that Voice gives me whatever power I may have and has enabled me to render some little service to the country. You will not have me at this time of my life to change my course and listen to any other voice but the Inner.

And what is the offence that I have committed in common with Pandit Motilalji? Not to depart from the Congress instructions, not to depart from the terms of the now famous Delhi manifesto? It is well known that the terms mentioned therein, no matter by what name they are called, were binding on all Congressmen. We broke on the very central point of Dominion Status. I make bold to say that the country has gained by the correct attitude Pandit Nehru and I adopted.

Surely nothing will be lost by the Congress abstaining from participation in the Conference if the British cabinet mean well. Let those that have faith attend, and if they bring anything worth looking at from the Independence standpoint, the Congress will capitulate. The days of being satisfied with costly toys are over. It is the substance that India wants.

British domination must cease.

British exploitation must cease.

British administration, that is costing the country far beyond its means, must end now, not in the remote future.

CONGRESS CANNOT STAY ITS HANDS.

The vast majority of Congressmen believed, that this cannot be had through any round table conference unless a proper atmosphere for it is created. Diplomatic language that may mean one thing for the British voter and another for the Indian peasant will never make India free. The British people must realise that the Empire is to come to an end. This they will not realise unless we in India have generated power within to enforce our will. The English have paid dearly for their freedom such as it is. They therefore only respect those who are prepared to pay an adequate price for their own liberty. The real conference therefore has to be among ourselves.

Instead therefore of looking at the Independence movement with hostility, the critics should bless it even when they cannot identify themselves with it.

But perhaps they do not mind the Independence propaganda so much as they mind the idea of civil disobedience. Will they have an armed rebellion instead? The Congress cannot stay its hands after having passed the Independence resolution. It was no bluff, no showy nothing. It was a deliberate definite change in the Congress mentality. It is then as much up to the critics as to me to devise ways and means of achieving Independence.

ESCHEW VIOLENCE.

There is undoubtedly a party of violence in the country. It is growing in strength. It is as patriotic as the best among us. What is more, it has much sacrifice to its credit. In daring it is not to be surpassed by any of us. It is easy enough to fling unkind adjectives at its members, but it will not carry conviction with them. I am not now referring to the frothy eloquence that passes muster for patriotism. I have in mind that secret, silent persevering band of young men and even women who want to see their country free at any cost. But whilst I admire and adore their patriotism, I have no faith whatsoever in their method. They and I are as poles asunder. India's salvation does not lie through violence. I am convinced that their methods have cost the country much more than they know or will care to admit. Let them study the reforms which they claim were a result of their activity. Assuming that their claim is just, let them remember that the reforms have cost more than the country could at all pay. But they will listen to no argument however reasonable it may be, unless they are convinced that there is a programme before the country which requires at least as much sacrifice as the tallest among them is prepared to make. They will not be allured by our speeches, resolutions or even conferences. Action alone has any appeal for them. This appeal can only come form non-violent action which is no other than civil resistance. In my opinion it and it alone can save the country from impending lawlessness and secret crime. That even civil resistance may fail and may also hasten the lawlessness is no doubt a possibility; But if it fails in its purpose, it will not be civil resistance that will have failed. It will fail, if it does, for want of faith and consequent incapacity in the civil resisters. This argument may not appeal to the critic. I shall be sorry, if it does not, Even so, he

(Continued On Page 7.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—:o:—

**Repression in Jodhpur.**

According to a correspondent from Jodhpur, Mr. Kunwar Jainarayen Vyas, Editor of "Tarun Rajasthan" of Beawar, and Mr. Anandraj Surana, Secretary of the Marwar States People's Conference, who were arrested in September last, have now been sentenced respectively to five and four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo one more year's imprisonment. We do not know yet the precise charge or charges against them, but it is well known that they were arrested because of their connection with the Jodhpur State People's Conference and the Jodhpur Youth League. We cannot believe that they have done anything to deserve the savage sentences passed on them. But we are sure that neither they nor their patriotic comrades will be in the least cowed down by any persecution. Their self-sacrifice will only give a fresh impetus to the struggle for freedom in which they bravely participated.

**Urgent Need.**

The All-India Women's Conference now in session in Bombay passed on Wednesday a resolution "asking for hostels for women students in the vicinity of medical colleges". It is not only women students at Medical colleges in this city who suffer from a lack of adequate residential facilities, many parents and guardians in the mofussil have to forego the idea of sending their daughters and wards to Bombay for higher education because except for the hostel accommodation at the University settlement and the provision made by the Seva Sadan and Miss Tuleskar for a few women students, there is no place in Bombay where girls studying in colleges can be housed and looked after properly. There is an urgent need for the provision of hostels for women students by the State and the Government of Bombay will be giving an appreciable impetus to the higher education of women if they make the comparatively small financial outlay necessary for providing residential quarters for University women students.

**The "Aryan Path".**

The "Aryan Path" is the name of a new monthly magazine, published by the Theosophy Company (India), Ltd., Bombay. The objects of the Company are stated to be: "to form a nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; the study of ancient and modern religions, philosophies and sciences, and a demonstration of the importance of such study; and the investigation of the unexplained laws and the physical powers latent in man". "The Aryan Path", being the organ of the Company, seeks to further the above objects. Its first number, published only this month, promises well. It contains very thoughtful articles by scholars like Prof. J. A. V. Williams Jackson, Mr. J. M. Murray, Prof. S. V. Venkateswara, Mr. C. E. M. Joad, Lord Parmoor, and Mr. J. D. Beresford. If the high standard indicated by the first number is maintained, the magazine will render valuable service to the cause of Universal Brotherhood. We wish our new contemporary every success.

**A Thought for the Day.**

"The one message we can give to you, under such circumstances, is the message to hold firm. If you cannot progress, see that you have not receded. Hold firm to the Swadeshi—hold firm to the national movement which is uplifting India. Let not any act of yours individually or collectively make you guilty in the eye of posterity in this critical hour of the destinies of India. Remember this that nothing can be done by the weak and so nothing is given to the weak. Remember the people of England do not understand weakness. They only understand strength. Remember this that they do not understand those who aspire for height and yet flinch. They only understand resolution, steadfastness and determination."

ARABINDO GHOSE.

**Evidence.**

Mother: "Willie, I heard that instead of going to Sunday school this morning you played football."

Willie: "That isn't true—and I've got a string of fish to prove it!"

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

### THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

**Rs. 15,000** (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger

**Rs. 5,000** (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

*Available from 3 a. m. Jan. 24th to 6 a. m. Jan. 25th 1930.*

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

## FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 1,500** (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether **before** or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity. (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

**A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.**

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

# WORLD OF SPORT.

## THE MOUNT ARGOS ENQUIRY.

### The W. J. T. C. And The Press.

Contradictory statements have appeared in our contemporary in connection with the Mount Argos enquiry. Though we refrain from making any comment or remark on this question, we must say that the W. I. T. C. ought to inform the press regarding the correct version of any steps taken by them. As it is, only laconic statements are made and the press has to make its own inferences in the absence of official announcements which come very late or not at all.

## BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

### Acceptances.

The following are acceptances for to-morrow's Races (Winter Meeting: 12th Day). The first race starts at 2 p.m.:—

THE KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W .A. reduced 7lbs.

Julius Caesar 9-3, Plassey 8-13, Hamdani 8-11, Shamah 8-11, Shot Silk 8-10, Comber 8-10, Rosefield 8-10, Al Basil 8-10, Newfoundland 8-10, Prince Rose 8-9, Fehaimi 8-7, Black Tiger 8-6, Emperor 8-6, Magnet 8-6, Tiar 8-3, Rin Tin Tin 8-0, Rainbow 8-0, Red Indian 8-0, Square Deal (late Jahaf) 7-9, Ahmed 7-9, Najah 7-9, Varka 7-5.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mahsub 8-13, Sinnan 8-10, Alexander 8-10, Taj Bibi 8-10, Shamal 8-9, Nobility 8-9, Brigand 8-7, Elwaiziyah 8-7, Sipirea 8-6, Tanaji 8-6, Majid Beg 8-6, Splendid 8-6, Dilsher 8-5, Jewel 8-0, Zaman Beg 8-0, Rialto 7-13, Hall Mark 7-13, Marika 7-12, Lancia 7-9, Shyam 7-9, Sattam 7-9, Aslan Beg 7-5.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W .A. reduced 7lbs.

Yuvaraj 9-7, Joyfuss 9-3, Silver Dawn 9-3, Molly King 9-2, Sialkot 9-2, Royal Ace 9-2, British Lion 8-13, Sunny Day 8-13, Shahana 8-13 Moneymaker 8-13 Baby Ben 8-13, Mujama'a 8-11, Nayif Pasha 8-10, Raham 8-9, Arab Lad 8-7, Strephon 8-6, Rolls Royce 8-6, Hayar 8-5, Empire 8-5, Sa'ee 8-3, Mudlool 7-10, Arabian Apple 7-9.

THE LANSDOWN PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1.000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III & IV.

Asterisk 9-2, Rajkumar 9-2, Lonely Inn 9-1, Aploma 7-11, Bray Prince 9-1, Cantire 9-1, Chinese Honeymoon 9-0, Pictou 9-0, Four Square 8-12, Starter 8-12 Mektub 7-4, Jayanti 8-9, Lady Luck 8-6, Fructidor 8-1, Fionnuala 8-0, Roseate Air 7-13, Red Astrachan 7-13, Qui Vive 7-9, Irish Right 7-8.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Belan 9-2, Salonic 9-2, Speculation 7-3, May 8-13, Hamoud 8-12, Prince Charlie 8-10, Vita 8-9, White Cross 8-8, Zummar 8-8, Young Hilal 8-7, Mashal 8-7, Injeman II 8-6, Tigris 8-4, The Girl Friend 8-3, Jurwa 7-10, Andhra Valley 7-5.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Moofid 9-2, Moon Spark 8-13, Shahzaman 8-12, Lang 7-6, Orange Prince 8-9, Palavi 8-7, Daoud Beg 8-7, Misshan 8-3, France 7-11, Abrash 7-13, Selman 7-12, White Gold 7-12, Jalal 7-11, Takreet 7-8, Kantaka 7-6.

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Thaxted 9-3, French Briar 9-3, The Sloat 9-2, Deltos 9-2, Wrigley's Gum 9-2, Conciliator 8-8, Bayonne 8-7, Hoppy 8-7, Well Copped 7-2, Treylon 8-6, Burgos 8-0, Starboard 7-9, Raphael 7-7, Phare 7-5.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Sermon 9-6, Sunnyville 9-3, Correspondent 9-2, Desert Sun 8-13, Pack Up 8-11, Puffin 8-10, Corbyn 8-9, Chabootra 8-4, Henrietta 8-10, Wedding Day 8-9, Ballinalee 8-8, Pencedor 8-8, Nix 7-6 Taramati 8-8, Silver Charm 8-0, Alcor 7-13, Some Lady 7-9, Friar Melody's Pride 7-8, Orphan Maid 7-4.

THE HADAPSUR LPATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Shamsuzzaman 9-7, Radha'a 8-10, Maharaja 8-7, Jalmood 8-7, Kadir Hajaz 8-7, Garibaldi 8-6, Maneck Beg 8-5, Ballard 8-3, My Bow 7-5, Arabian Star 6-12, Sannam 8-2, Bucknell 8-0, Gosub 7-8, Sabiq 7-7, Wood Apple 7-5, Prince Edward 7-9, No No Nanette 7-5, Sabiq 7-7, Wood Apple 7-5, Baig 7-4, Red Prince 7-4, Ferdinand 7-3, Najmat al Sharq 7-3, Cardinal 7-2, Saifulzaman 7-0.

### English Touring Team Play Trinidad.

—:o:—

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), January 22.

The M. C. C. team began a match here to-day against Trinidad. The home team were all out for 150.

The M. C. C. at the close of play had made 63 for one.

### Navy Tennis Champion's Display.

—:o:—

Commander P. Glover, Royal Navy Singles' champion extended Borotra the French crack in the Paris Christmas tournament recently. The scores were 3—6, 6—3, 6—0 the French man being the victor. Several notable players are participating and W. T. Tilden who is on a holiday in Europe is among them.

### BOXING AT THE ABERT HALL.

#### Baldock Wins On A Foul.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Teddy Baldock gained the decision over Emile Pladner of France when the latter was disqualified in the sixth round of a fifteen rounds contest. The Popular man was generally outfought by the Frenchman who packed the heavier punch. However, the English Bantamweight Champion was game and skilful until he received a low punch.

Pladner has been unfortunate in recent fights. It will be recalled that he lost similarly to Frankie Genaro when the pair met in Paris not so very long ago. The "Spider" as he is familiarly known in boxing circles is perhaps the hardest hitter at his weight in the world.

### BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan 22.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the unofficial world championship Billiards match at the Holborn Hall:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Walter Lindrum | 22,329 |
| Joe Davis | 19,030 |

The following are to-day's closing scores in the week's time limit Billiards catch at Newcastle:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Clark McConarchy | 6,123 |
| Willie Smith | 5,588 |

### TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

#### Hard Court Tourney

The following are the results of the matches played on Thursday:

R. J. Gazdar & H R Dastoor beat A H Essa & A. H. Cansera, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss O. Stebbing beat Miss S. F. Talyarkhan 6—4, 6—0.

M. R. Row beat T H Baker 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. M. P. McDougall beat Miss E. Harris 6—1, 6—4.

H. Kohloff & E W D'Cunha beat H N. Baria & K J Mody 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. L. Race beat Miss Acott 6—2, 6—1.

A. R Acott & O Sutton beat B G O Ernst & R Macdermott 6—2, 6—2.

P H Daruwalla & H N Vakil beat R S Samsi & S S Padbidri 6—0, 6—3.

V M Merchant beat B S Dalaya 6—4, 6—4.

D. M. Khatao & Ramnath Chopra beat Ramnath Podar & H. T. Parekh 6—1, 6—0.

V L Jaya beat R B Tilak 6—1, 6—2.

R A Wagle beat D M Pereira 6—3, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

N R Suvarna v. R F Vakharia, followed by T. W. Brough and Partner v. Mrs. Quinn & W. B. Gordon.

Court No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

W. B. Schleitor v. M M Hodgkinson followed by Mrs. Leverett v. Mrs. N E V Patterson.

Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

H. Kohloff v. Winner of (V. M. Merchant v. B S Dalaya, followed by Miss O. Stebbing & Mrs. Corbett-Wright v. Mrs. Kania & Mrs. N. F. Nowroji.

Court No. 4, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Capt. N E V Patterson v. F. E. Vakil,, followed by Ahmed Habib & Dawood Habib v. R. J. Gazdar & H. R. Dastoor.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

S G Ramananda v J Fardunji.

On the first available Court of the Hindu Gymkhana:—

(1) J. A. D. Naoroji v. A R Acott (at 4-30 p.m.)

(2) C. Gonsalves & A. C. Pereira v. B. B. Desai and Makhijani.


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**Superior to the BEST Imported Special Rapid Hardening Cement.**

**CONCRETE** made with "SWASTICRETE" attains in about 4 DAYS the same strength as Ordinary Portland Cement concrete in 28 DAYS. A considerable saving in time and money can thus be made in shuttering, overhead charges and other costs of construction.

**CONCRETE** made with "SWASTICRETE" at 28 DAYS is about 50 per cent. stronger than ordinary Portland Concrete at the same age and the increase in strength is continuous.

**TESTS** made by Government Test House, Alipore recently prove this Cement to be superior to anything so far marketed in India. Copies of Test Reports can be had from the Company or its Sales Managers.

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*Sales Managers* :—

**KILLICK NIXON & CO.,** Home Street, Fort BOMBAY. **BURN & CO., LTD.,** HOWRAH.


### INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

To-day's Matches.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Wilson College B v. Sydenham College B at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Sydenham College A. v. Elphinstone College B.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

St. Xavier's College B. v. Grant Medical College, A.

Secondary Training College B v. Grant Medical College A.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Wilson College A v. St. Xavier's College B.

Elphinstone College B v. Wilson College B.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Sydenham College A v. Elphinstone College A.

Competitors and Referees are kindly requested to be present on the Tennis Courts at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Friday the 24th January at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the 'Physics Theatre' of the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, near the Secretariat by Mr. Virprasad Dhirajram Majmudar, M.Sc., Lecturer in Physics, Royal Institute of Science on "Cinematograph and its Origin". The lecture will be illustrated by Experiments and picture projections. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th instant.

2 Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

### NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 17.60 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 17.66 |
| Difference | plus .06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 17.50 |
| Difference | —.10 |

Broach Expectation 299 0 0

### LIVERPOOL MARKET

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.31 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.32 |
| Difference | plus .01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.29 |
| Difference | —.02 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 20 11 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |
| Silver Forward | 20 2 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |

Tone of market: India sold.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 47 | 4 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 47 | 2 | 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 46 | 7 | 0 |

## POET AND SAINT CONFER.

### Mahatma Fails To See Divine Light.

BUT REITERATES INDEPENDENCE AS INDIA'S OBJECTIVE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who has arrived here to collect funds for Vishva Bharati paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi. The poet asked Gandhiji what he wanted to place before the country in the present year. Gandhiji replied: "I am furiously thinking, day and night, and do not yet see any light coming out of the surrounding darkness; but even if we could not think out a programme of effective resistance we could not possibly refrain from declaring the country's objective to be independence, especially when Dominion Status is said to mean what we have never understood it to meaps."—A. P.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council City Non-Mahomedan bye-elections, nomination of candidates, Old Custom House.

The All-India Women's Conference, Excursion to Elephanta Caves, 7-30 a.m.; Fourth and Final Session, C. J. Hall, 1 p.m., Lady Tata's 'At Home', Esplanade House, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. "Morea" with English mails of January 9 due at 4 p.m.

Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.

W. I. National Liberal Federation, Public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge re: "Message of Madras Liberal Federation". Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna presiding, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 25

S S "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, 12th Day

Indian Merchants Chamber, Annual General Meeting, 3 p.m.

Davar's College Annual Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

Hard Court Tennis Champions, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4-0 p.m.

University of Bombay, Annual Meeting of the Senate, Graduation Day, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 26

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

National Flag Salutation 8 a.m., Congress House; 1 p.m. general rally; 2 p.m. meeting; 2-30 p.m. procession; 5 p.m. meeting at Chaupatty

Women's meeting, Jinnah Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Jawaharilal Nehru presiding.

Hoisting of National Flag by Bhuleshwar Congress Ward, 8 a.m. Procession later.

Hoisting of National Flag at Matunga, L. Nappoo Hall compound 8 a.m. Procession later. Also spinning demonstration

Observance by Rashtriya Shala, Vile Parle, 7 a.m. Prayer; 8 a.m. Flag Salutation, meeting and procession; 2 p.m. post-prandial spinning.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column

IMPERIAL BANK RATE—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS —The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbride" left Liverpool on the morning of 22nd instant

A LOST SEASON TICKET.—A quarterly season ticket between Charni Road and Virar, bearing the name of Ganda Kana was found at Charni Road. The owner may take it from Mr. R. K. Medhekar, C/o, Messrs. Shri Ram and Co., Haji Kasam Building No. 2/16, Station Currey Road.

"INDEPENDENCE LOCKETS".—"Independence Lockets" have been prepared by the Hindustani Seva Dal to commemorate the Independence Day and these can be had at the Nawakal Office, Girgaon, Bombay, during office hours at one anna each.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION—A conversational meeting will be held in the Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chaupatty Sea Face to-day at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. Abbas B. Tyabjee will speak on "The Present Political Situation in the Country".

EDUCATION WEEK—To-day's functions are as under:—

8-30 to 10 a.m. Demonstration Lessons; 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. College Practice Lessons; and 6 to 7 p.m. Lecture on "Source Method in History" by Mr. A. M. Modi.

AT VILE PARLE—The Bombay Rashtriya Shala (Vile Parle) will observe the following programme for "Purna Swarajya" Day on Sunday.

7 a.m. Swarajya Prayer (School Compound).

8 a.m. National Flag Salutation meeting, and procession (according to the programme of the V. P. C. C.) Khaddar will be hawked along with the procession.

2 p.m. Post prandial. Spinning

AT MATUNGA—The Matunga Congress Committee will celebrate the Independence Day on Sunday the 26th instant by hoisting the National Flag at 8 A. M., in the compound of the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, followed by a Public Meeting. The gathering will then form into a procession and go round Matunga hawking Khadi and enrolling Congress Members en route. There will also be a spinning demonstration at the time of the meeting. All Spinners in Matunga are requested to be present, with their Charkhas. Cotton slivers will be supplied by the Congress Committee. Mr. B. G. Horniman has consented to hoist the National Flag and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru will preside at the public meeting. In the afternoon the Matunga Congressmen will proceed to Parel and join the F. Ward Congress Committee's procession to Chowpatti."

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Kifuku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

BUDDHA SOCIETY—The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Seth Jamnadas Dwarkadas on Sunday the 26th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Blavatsky Lodge near French Bridge. The subject for the class will be "Religion of the future".

## G. I. P. STRIKE PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

To-day's Meeting.

Victoria Terminus:—4 p.m. in the Circle Garden. Speakers:—Messrs. Ruikar, Ginwalla and Dr. Choksey.

Poona:—Near Railway Hospital 5-30 p.m. Speakers:—Messrs. Purandhare and Chitale.

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS ON 2nd FEB.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA Jan. 22.

At last, after hesitations and cogitations, the present office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee have tendered their resignations. And those who have resigned have issued a statement to the press, detailing the reasons which finally led them on to resignations. A meeting of the General Body of the M.P.C.C. has again been called to consider them on the 2nd February at 3 p.m. in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall. The statement has already been published in the press and hence it need not be reproduced here. What the general body will do in the meeting cannot be forecast. For there are a number of complex factors involved in it. In the first place, if in the meeting the majority of members are not inclined to accept the resignations, they may not be accepted. Among the No-changers of the M.P.C.C. many have not paid their annual fee and hence ceased to be members. Perhaps, they will not be in a position to secure as many living members as there are offices. Supposing, the actual office-bearers resign and their resignations are accepted, the Executive Committee may very probably contain a Responsivist majority. If so, there will be a deadlock. Then again, in the general body this very Responsivist group may be dominant. In that case the office-bearers and the general body will be opposed to each other. If, therefore, the office-bearers resign and the members of the Executive Committee and the general body retain their seats, there will be a stalemate; and the resignations will be as good as not tendered. If the deck has to be cleared, it should be done all along the line.

The turn that the politics of Maharashtra is taking makes every one indeed very sad. But one cannot help the position!

EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Grihini Vidyalaya, a Tilgul ceremony and an exhibition of sweets were held under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayakrao Gadkari. This institution helps Prabhu women. In the exhibition various confections were displayed and several prizes were also distributed.

The annual social gathering of the Prabhu Sammelan was held on last Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayakrao Gadkari. Speeches were delivered on the necessities of the community.

In the defalcation case against Mr. Kulkarni of the People's International Travel and Commerce Company, 26 witnesses have so far been examined.

The triennial anniversary of the Shri Shivaji Akhada was held on the 14th last under the presidentship of Sardar Abasaheb Muzumdar.

The Ramdas Akhada will hold, in February, competitions in indigenous games.

SARDA ACT.

Mrs. Suntoke delivered on Monday last in the Tilak Mandir a lecture on Sarda Act under the presidentship of Mr. Gadgil. She made a vigorous plea for the educational and physical uplift of women.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, editor of the "Nava Kal", is expected to come here in a week when he will be given a public reception.

The residents of Sangli in Poona held their annual gathering in the Sanglikar's wada on the 19th last under the presidentship of Mr. Kunte.

The Moderate "Dnyan Prakash" has supported the action of the Hon. Mr. Patel in driving out all men and the police from the Assembly gallery.

The Collector of Poona visits Supe, Dhond, Ravangaon, Indapur and Baramati between the 30th inst. and the 28th prox.

## WAR ON CONGRESSMEN BEGINS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

contempt and disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

ACCUSED "GUILTY".

He therefore found all the twelve accused persons as guilty of both charges framed against them under Sections 114-A and 120-B read with 124-A, I.P.C. and convicted them on those charges.

He had given the most anxious consideration to the nature of the sentence. The accused persons were all of good social status. People had the right to criticise the measures of the Government and the legislature had made ample provisions for the same.

"ENDING GOVERNMENT".

In the present case the intention of the accused persons was clealy established, so as to spread disaffection to the point of ending the Government and they excited a bitter feeling of hostility towards it in organising the huge procession. The interests of justice demanded that the sentence should be adequate. The action of the accused was deliberate and carefully thought out.

He therefore sentenced them under Section 114-A of the I.P.C. to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. No separate sentence was passed under Section 120-B and 124-A.—A. P.

## "NO SURRENDER!"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Sjt. Subhas Bose, Kiranshankar Ray, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta and three others having refused to give an undertaking on the terms suggested by the Crown their application for bail was rejected by the High Court and, therefore, they went to the jail.

Benoyendra Ray Chowdhury, Satyabhusan Guptan, Sushi Banerji, Premanath and Purushottam Ray agreed to the terms and were released on bail pending the hearing of the bail application on Monday.—Free Press.

## "THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED."

### Mr. Sen Gupta's Call To Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In the course of an interview which a representative of the Free Press of India had in connection with the sentence passed to-day on the Congress leaders with Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, he said: "The expected has happened. Those who work for the country must be prepared for the worst. The Government may think that they will have their enemies under control—their bodies certainly, but not their spirit. We are pained at the separation from friends, but we eagerly look forward to the time when they will join us and renew the work. Meanwhile work must go on. The sacrifice of friends will be a fresh inspiration for us. Let us willingly and jealously fill up the gap created by their retirement behind prison bars."—Free Press.

## Mr. Sen Gupta Postpones Singapore Voyage.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, who on medical advice had arranged to go on a sea-voyage to Singapore tomorrow, has cancelled that programme till after the 26th inst.—Free Press

## LENIN DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

### Mass Meetings In The City.

A mass meeting of workers was held under the auspices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Bombay, at Lalbag to celebrate Lenin Day. A big Red Flag, bearing the hammer and sickle, and several placards with the usual working-class slogans were displayed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kandalkar, Deshpande, Nerkar, Ali Bahadur, Bukharey and others bringing out the significance of Leninism.

Another mass meeting of the workers was held at Madanpura, a centre of Muslim population. The workers attended in large numbers, the meeting being one of the biggest ever held there. Placards with slogans in Urdu were displayed. Mr. Bukharey in an Urdu speech said that present class struggle which was a necessary feature of the capitalist society. Messrs. Ali Bahadur, Deshpande, Purandrae and others spoke.

MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Workers' and Peasants' Party organised a meeting of the youths of Bombay at Congress House on Wednesday evening to celebrate the Lenin Day. Mr. Ruikar, President of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union occupied the chair. Mr. Deshpande, in his speech, said that on that great day which had been dedicated to the memory of Comrade Lenin He appealed to the audience which was composed chiefly of students, to study Leninism not only in books but also by direct work among the masses, and to ally themselves with the working class which alone could successfully lead the struggle for complete independence.

Messrs. Bukharey and Meherally also spoke. Some of the remarks of Messrs. Deshpand eand Bukharey about the reluctance of the office-bearers of the Youth League to associate that body with the Lenin Day celebrations were not relished by a section of the audience.

## KHADILKER'S JAIL EXPERIENCES.

—:o:—

### Disciplined Action Needed.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee Dadar, a public reception was given to Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar who is an ex-President of that Congress Committee when a large number of people had gathered.

Sjt. Khadilkar thanked them all for the affectionate references made by them about him. He then turned to the Independence resolution of the Lahore Congress and told the audience that real independence could be achieved by devoting themselves to the principle and programme of execution. If he said, he could feel full independence of mind even when he was bound hand and foot in jail, why could the people outside not, if they give their mind to it? It was the constant and unflinching faith or devotion to the goal that was required to attain the objective.

HIS JAIL EXPERIENCE.

It was his experience in the jail that after a few days practice he could control his sorrow and dejection in the jail by a devotional prayer to God so much so that during the last four or five months he easily succeeded in removing his dejection.

On behalf of the District Congress Committee an appeal was made then for workers and volunteers to carry out the Congress programme and also to make a success of the Independence Day programme.

## WORDS WILL BRING NOTHING.

—:o:—

### Mr. Khadilkar's Call For Action.

A very cordial welcome was accorded to Shriyut K. P. Khadilkar, at a well-attended public meeting organised by the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee in Narayan Mandir on Tuesday night. Mr. N. B. Deshpande presided.

The President in a short speech recalled the services of Shriyut Khadilkar and then garlanded him on behalf of the Committee.

Syt. Khadilkar said that mere words of "Independence," or "Swaraj" would achieve nothing. They did not want the independence, like the one which Egypt at present enjoyed! "We shall get what we want only by self-sacrifice and suffering." He, therefore, asked the people to put on khaddar, follow Mahatma Gandhi and prepare for the struggle, which was bound to come within a short time.

Shriyut Vithaldas Jerajani advised the people to follow the leaders and be soldiers in the coming fight. He asked the people to realise the full implications of the Independence resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal Makandas said "we must be ready at every moment to do our duty to our Motherland." He said that the honoured guest was a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak and it was wrong to say that there was a fundamental difference between the ideology of the Lokmanya and the Mahatma.

Prof. Garpure told the people to take an oath of becoming completely free on the Independence Day.

Shriyut Manibhai Desai made an appeal to discard foreign cloth to become Congress members and to celebrate the National Flag Day in a befitting manner.

Shriyut Ganpatishanker Desai said that the time for speeches had gone and the time for action had come. "Nationality," he added, "counts no costs and, therefore, we must be prepared to give any sacrifice that is demanded of us.

Shriyut Yeswant Parulkar appealed to the people to carry out the Congress programme.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated. Several members were enrolled and national flags sold at the meeting.

## PREPARE FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

### Independence Propaganda In Nagpur.

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

Under the auspices of the City Congress Committee the third meeting in connection with the Independence Day and Lahore Congress Message was held on Wednesday evening at Sadar Bazar, Dr. Khare presiding. Messrs. Poonamchand Ranka and Patwardhan addressed the meeting and exhorted the public to be ready for the coming struggle.

—:o:—

The by-election for the East Berar (Municipal) Non-Mahomedan Urban seat having been declared by the C. P. Government to take place on the 18th prox. Dr D S Kare, wiring from Yeotmal, says he has decided to offer himself as a candidate for the election.

## MARINE ENGINEERING.

—:o:—

### Scholarships Offered For Training.

The Government of India Communique grant this year three scholarships tenable in England for the training of Indians in Marine Engineering and also the rules and conditions for the grant of the scholarships. The scholarships are of the value of £240 per annum and the total period of training will extend from six to seven years.

The scholarships will be awarded after competitive examination to be held in different centres in India on the 7th April and the following days.

Applications for entry to the examination must be made on the prescribed form copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, and they must reach that Department on or before the 7th March.

### Mr. Maneckji Patel.

—:o:—

Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Patel, the Parsi adherent of the Congress, had prepared a series of lectures on the present political situation when he has, unfortunately, been attacked with pneumonia, his right lung being affected. It is hoped that as soon as Mr. Patel is restored to health, he will give the benefit of his experienced and ripe judgment to the public, especially the Parsis.

### Railway Fatalities In Bombay.

—:—

The coronre held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Bhagibai Hari, a Hindu woman, who was run over by an electric train on Wednesday. The deceased was crossing the railway lines at Kurla, when she was run over by the train. She sustained fracture of the skull and died on the spot.

Another inquest was held on the body of an unknown Hindu who was, it was stated in the evidence had jumped from the running train at Parel on Tuesday night. He was removed to the hospital but died subsequently.

In both the cases the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Indian Empire is a mosaic of races, cults and creeds, rarely agreeing, often violently conflicting. The influx of Conferences, Congresses and Commissions means a conglomeration of resolutions, compounded of effete pomp, short-sightedness—self-appraisement, and infantile enthusiasm, creating an atmosphere of temporary "makebelief," obscuring the real state of affairs. They may appeal to the ignorance of some and the arrogance of others, but the intelligentsia will be impatient to set to practical work, to cement the disintegrating forces of communal strife, and racial antagonism by training the Indian in the very foundation to develop a character for National progress.

Logically our reforms should start at the "root source" allowing a chance for the nation to become faithful in small things" gradually growing a spirit worthy of "self-reliance and self-support." It is weak to enforce laws through legislatures when the masses are illiterate. Soundness and thoroughness of educational training is necessary to excite the instinct of initiative and independence throughout the country.

Our education system is a systematic "slaughter of infants." Enough has been said proving the magnitude of its defects and complete failures.

The work of this body should be, not to recommend new schemes and new funds, but to capture the present educational institutions by flooding the department with sensible and capable women, overhauling its syllabus and curriculum undermining the existing feeble practices, controlling completely the training of girls, introducing cultural vocational and industrial methods. To ensure harmonious relations among peoples—to bring about immediate relaxation of tensions of controversies, to strengthen social, political, national and religious reforms of the country, the abundance of energy should be directed towards educational reforms. The reforms that will be a means of impetus and inspiration to other reforms. Then alone a permanent solution to independence and freedom will be found, regaining conditions approaching peace and prosperity.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwane Rif'at, Jan. 22.

—:o:—

During the week ended 18th instant the total mortality 496 was 44 less than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 19.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 3rd week of 1929 when the mortality was 519 and death rate 20.8.

## DRAINING AWAY OF MONEY.

—:o:—

### And Top-Heavy Administration.

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Member, by the Bombay Shroff Association, on January 20 regarding the present trade depression in the country: "Committee Bombay Shroff Association draw attention to the general heavy depression in every trade and industry and view the situation with great anxiety. Adverse exchange ratio and its manipulation draining away of money by treasury bills, lack of credit facilities, sales of silver at abnormally low prices, top heavy administration charges are the main and root causes of this situation, which has been accentuated by the present political condition of the country. The Committee strongly urge the Government to take immediate steps to remove these and to declare publicly their precise policy and take such steps as would restore confidence in the Commercial Community."

### All-India Dock Workers' Conference.

—:o:—

The Secretary of the All-India Dock Workers' Conference writes:

The second meeting of the Reception Committee of the 1st All-India Dock Workers' Conference was held at the office of the Conference. The representatives of all the Unions of Dock Workers in Bombay were present. The names of Rai Sahib Chandrika Prashad, Mr. Daud and Mr. J. M. Mehta were proposed for the presidentship of the Conference. 7th February 1930 has been fixed as the last date for receiving resolutions from different Dock Workers' Unions in the country. More than 10 resolutions from the same Union will not be accepted. The Unions have been authorised to send delegates to the Conference on the basis of one delegate for every 100 members. The admission fees to the Conference are as follows:—

Delegates Re. 1 each.
Sympathisers Rs. 2-0-0.
Visitors (other than workers) annas 4.
Distinguished visitors Rs. 5-0-0.
Workers will be admitted free.

Next meeting of the Reception Committee has been fixed for 17th January 1930.

## THE SANTACRUZ HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The opening of the Anandilal Podar High School building and the unveiling of Sheth Anandilal's bust by the Governor on Tuesday, the 21st instant, has been an event that has created much sensation amongst the residents of the suburbs in general, and of Santa Cruz in particular. The youngsters in particular were of opinion that this action of the School Committee would have a demoralising influence on the minds of the younger generation whose patriotism to the cause of independence should have been thus smothered down by inviting the Governor.

The School Committee tried their best to avoid the occurrence of all hostile demonstrations and it was with a very sincere desire that the interests of the school should not suffer that the other party decided to take no part, hostile or friendly, in the activities of the day.

Some of your readers will be surprised to learn that the school is not yet open to the "untouchables". Is it proper, Sir, that the school which is receiving a grant of about Rs. 2,100 from the Government and has applied for more, should have its doors still closed against that section of the community which needs all the help that society can render to bring about its uplift? I hope that the School Committee will resolve to open its doors for these our poor brothers and sisters, although the provision of the school has largely been a matter of private enterprise.—Yours, etc.,

"A SANTA CRUZ CONGRESSMAN."

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Lady Sykes attended a Session of the All-India Women's Educational Conference on Thursday.

Brigadier General and the Hon'ble Mrs. Portal, Miss Piggott and Miss Garver lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Uran on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with Lt. Colonel Bannerman and Officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on Thursday.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Bengal Government have forfeited the Congress Number of "Hindi Panch" entitled "Balidan Number" profusely illustrated with 100 pictures of Indian martyrs as the issue contains seditious matter under section 124-A. In this connection the police searched the office and press of the paper and seized 13 copies.—Free Press.

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## KARACHI BANK FRAUD CASE.

### Second Accused's Revelations.

When the Karachi Bank case came for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, the Accountant, Alimchand K. Gulrajani, who is the second accused made a statement pleading guilty to the charge, because he was "quite helpless in his (first accused's) hands and did all the unlawful things by his orders".

This is a case for criminal breach of trust for Rs. 32,000 belonging to the Bank against Lazaras Alphonso, Manager, Alimchand Gulrajani, Accountant, A. C. Dias, Cashier, and P. S. Sitaram Ledger Clerk of the Bank.

"A TOOL" AND "JOB"

Gulrajani, in his statement, said: "I have been an easy tool in the hands of the first accused to whom I was a subordinate in the bank, and by virtue of my subordinate position I did not dare to expose him for fear of my job. I have nothing, but regret at what has happened. I say that beyond the knowledge about the doings of the first accused, I have not received a single pie out of the moneys misappropriated by the first accused from the bank's funds.

"From the very commencement of the police investigations, I have been anxious to help the police and have in fact assisted them to my utmost capacity in their investigation of the case. I have kept back nothing and thrown myself on the mercy of the Court and pray that I may be leniently dealt with."

Alimchand further said, that he was carrying on import and commission business in Bombay from March, 1924 till the closing of the Karachi Bank. In March, 1925, owing to business being slack, he joined the Bombay branch of the Karachi Bank, but continued his business as well. In December, 1925, he had to pay an instalment of a loan and wanted Rs. 250. The first accused suggested to him to take a temporary loan from the bank, which he did and passed a receipt to the third accused. The next day, the first accused himself took a loan in the same way. The first accused continued to do so till in March, 1926, the sum thus taken amounting to Rs. 3,000. At about this time, the inspector from the head office came to Bombay to check the accounts and cash. Alimchand, then stated, how the first accused found money by fabricating the account of Mr. Baretto. After the inspector was gone the debit and credit entries in the account of Mr. Baretto were reversed.

Another device of the first accused was to tap the bank's account with the Mercantile Bank of India. He got Alimchand sign bank cheque forms and withdrew moneys as he liked. The first accused had entangled Alimchand to such an extent that it was very hard for him to get out of the awkward position.

"AUDITORS HOODWINKED"

The third device of Alphonso, continued the second accused, was to issue fixed deposit receipts, but never to show corresponding amounts in the ledgers, and destroy the counterfoils of the deposit receipt books.

Thus by July, 1927, about Rs. 10,000 plus the amount of two fixed deposit receipts were short. At this time information was received from Karachi that Messrs. Dalal and Shah, Auditors, had been appointed to examine the branch books from March, 1926 to June, 1927. The first accused, in order to avoid detection of the shortage, quietly withdrew about Rs. 10,000 from two savings bank accounts on false vouchers and thus squared up the amount. While examining the books, the auditors did not care to count the numbers of the counterfoils of fixed deposit receipts issued and were thus hoodwinked as regards the missing counterfoils.

As regards the discrepancies that would appear in the Mercantile Bank pass book and the ledgers of the Bombay branch, regarding dates, etc., some pages of the Mercantile Bank passbook were torn off and new ones rewritten totally with the ledgers. In addition to this, some false fixed deposit receipts were issued and the amounts misappropriated by the first accused.

"The vouchers were filled in by me at the bidding of the first accused, continued Alimchand. "I was quite helpless in his hands and did all the unlawful things by his orders. But the amounts were misappropriated by the first accused and not by me. The letter, which purports to have been written by me to the third accused, was written by me at the instance of the first accused to induce the third accused to permit Alphonso, further accommodations from the bank to relieve his difficulties.

Continuing, Alimchand stated that whatever he wrote to the liquidators at Karachi, as regards the payment on March 6, 1929, when the bank closed business, was false. It was the first acused, who induced him to write this letter as he (the first accused) assured him that he had settled everything satisfactorily. The true facts were that the third accused, who also could open telegrams, had actually received the telegrams in good time to stop payment on that day. The third accused had received the telegrams some time before 11 a.m. that day and opened them. The first and second accused arrived at the bank just before 11 a.m. As there was shortage in cash, two Savings Bank accounts were frauduently operated to square up the deficit. The other depositors, who received payments on that day were either friends or relations of the first and third accused.

He prayed for lenient punishment.

Further hearing was adjourned.

## Keep young!

Safeguard your kidneys! Make up your mind to get fit and well like other folk! That pain in the "small" of the back; those distressing urinary and bladder irregularities, headaches and dizzy sensations; that tired, nervous, irritated feeling need not continue. All the lot makes one big trouble which will pass like magic when you get your kidneys right.

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## INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

### Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | Bales. arrives | Rate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ujjain | 1000 | 300/5 |
| Indore | 200 | 250/70 |
| Ratlam | 100 | 295/325 |
| Sennabad | | 261/65 |
| Bir | | 260/65 |
| Buranpur | 200 | 260/65 |
| Amalner | 200 | 250/55 |
| Dhulia | 200 | 250/55 |
| Chopda | | 260/65 |
| Nagpur | 500 | 275/85 |
| Lyallpur (Sindh-American) | 300 | 300/15 |
| Lyallpur (Desh) | 400 | 220/25 |
| Onkara | 450 | 300/10 |
| Abhor | 300 | 300/10 |
| Pandhanwala | 100 | |
| Chandasi | 150 | 240/45 |
| Amraoti | 300 | 250/55 |
| Dhamangaon | 200 | 250/55 |
| Barsi Kurrurwada | 200 | 250/55 |
| Ganga Khed | 150 | 250/55 |
| Bhavaniganj | 100 | 300/15 |
| Mandusar | 100 | 300/15 |
| Jalna | 500 | 245/50 |
| Khamgam | 1500 | 250/60 |
| Nanded | 400 | 305/15 |

| | Carts Arrivals | Rates Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandwa | 600 | 260/70 |
| Wardha | 600 | 270/75 |
| Wun | 400 | 270/75 |
| Pandharwada | 490 | 270/75 |
| Yeotmal | 460 | 270/75 |
| Arvi | 400 | 270/75 |
| Latur | 500 | 305/15 |
| Parbhani | 200 | 280/90 |
| Khandesh | | 240/50 |
| Ahmednagar | | 245/50 |
| Bijapur | | 250/55 |
| Bengal U. P. | | 210/15 |
| Jalgaon | | 255/60 |
| C. P. No. 2 | | 265/70 |
| Kudchi | | 270/80 |
| Mathia | | 230/40 |
| Pachora | | 255/60 |
| Purna | 150 | 280/00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harda | | 255/60 |
| Pandharpur | | 260/70 |
| Hingolt | | 250/55 |
| Karanja | 600 | 255/60 |
| Sailu | | 250/55 |
| Shedbai | | 250/60 |
| Pandurna | | 250/60 |
| Kasur (Bengal) | | 225/30 |
| Hinganghat | | 260/65 |
| Warora | | 265/70 |
| Purgaon | | 245/50 |
| Ranala | | 245/50 |
| Nandarbar | | 245/50 |
| Katol | | 270/75 |
| Vamboria | | 245/50 |
| Sirpur | | 255/60 |
| Malkapur | | 255/60 |
| Sanavad | | 255/60 |
| Kumpta | | 290/305 |
| Tirupur Cambodia | | 360/70 |
| Dhondycha | | 250/55 |
| Erondol | | 250/55 |
| Banusai | | 255/60 |
| Sindhi | | 160/65 |
| Khirkia | | 255/60 |
| Ghurja | | 215/20 |
| Hansi | | 220/25 |
| Warangam | | 250/55 |
| Sindurni | | 250/55 |
| Chalisgaon | | 250/60 |
| Budhnavar | | 330/40 |
| Akola | 350 | 250/55 |
| Khanewal | | 305/10 |
| Tobataxi | | 305/10 |
| Aratwalla | | 315/10 |
| Multan (Sind-American) | | 305/10 |
| Surgoda | | 315/10 |
| Nandgaon | | 250/55 |
| Nizamabad | | 245/50 |
| Nimbara | | 245/50 |
| Nimuch | | 240/45 |
| Nandura | | 250/55 |
| Puchor | | 300/20 |
| Dabhol | | 300/5 |
| Itola | | 300/5 |
| Samlaya | | 300/5 |
| Miyagam | | 300/5 |
| Palej | | 300/5 |
| Amod | | 300/5 |
| Jambusal | | 300/5 |
| Broach | | 300/5 |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,216 | 189,483 |
| Central India | 3,547 | 160,976 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 3,630 | 129,703 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,721 | 41,080 |
| Berar | 7,887 | 338,219 |
| Central Provinces | 2,510 | 170,983 |
| Total Oomras | 21,511 | 1,030,444 |
| Dholera | 916 | 41,918 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 75 | 117,886 |
| Rajputana | 534 | 19,676 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,211 | 93,071 |
| Broach | 3,279 | 32,429 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 153 | 41,503 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 73 | 12,934 |
| Cocoanada | .... | 100 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 105 | 6,767 |
| Persian | .... | 205 |
| American | .... | 2,399 |
| Egyptian and African | 647 | 31,243 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .... | 394 |
| Total | 29,504 | 1,432,199 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,216 |
| Central India | 3,547 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 3,630 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,721 |
| Berar | 7,887 |
| Central Provinces | 2,510 |
| Dhollera | 916 |
| N-W Provinces | 75 |
| Rajputana | 534 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,211 |
| Broach | 3,279 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 153 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 73 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 105 |
| East Africans | 647 |
| Cotton | 29,504 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 5,589 |
| Linseed | 1,127 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 472 |
| Gingellyseeds | 396 |
| Groundnuts | 29,253 |
| Castorseeds | 3,113 |
| Rice | 45,514 |
| Myrabollams | 825 |
| Cottonseeds | 11,727 |
| Gram | 505 |
| Joowar | 455 |
| Maize | 268 |
| Barley | 77 |
| Bajree | 3,475 Tons |
| Coal | 2,490 |

Allahabad.—Allahabad Kumbha Mela is scene of great religious activities in preparation for Amavasya which falls on the 29th instant. Pilgrims are pouring in from all over India. Several conferences will also be held here.—A. P.

## BLESS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

(Continued From Page 4.)

will perhaps admit the purity of my motive.

END SPOLIATION.

We must cease to dread violence if we will have the country to be free. Can we not see that we are tightly pressed in the coil of violence? The peace we seem to prize is a mere makeshift, and it is bought with the blood of the starving millions. If the critics could only realise the torture of their slow and lingering death brought about by forced starvation, they would risk anarchy and worse in order to end that agony. The agony will not end till the existing rule of spoliation has ended. I would have waited if I could have been convinced that the condition of the masses has undergone progressive amelioration under British rule. Alas, he who runs may see that it has progressively deteriorated under that rule. It is a sin, with that knowledge, to sit supine, and for fear of imaginary anarchy or worse, to stop action that may prevent anarchy, and is bound, if successful, to end the heartless spoliation of a people who have deserved a better fate.

## Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Khetwadi School

There was a pleasant function at the Municipal Khetwadi Anglo-Vernacular School on Saturday, the 18th instant. Dr. V. J. Vora, the Chairman of the Schools Committee presided. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, Prof. Rao, Diwan Bahadur Pai, Rao Bahadur Bole and many others were present.

The report read by Mr. More, the Head Master, said that the school contained manual training, classes on co-operative society, etc. But all the activities had to be limited on account of the want of funds.

The prizes were given away oy Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, Dr. Vora in summing up the proceedings paid a warm tribute to the Head Master.

New Delhi.—The Annual Conference of Army Commanders which started last Monday concludes at the end of this week. The Conference was attended by General Air Alexander Cobbe, General Sir Charles Harrington, General Sir John Shea and General Sir William Heneker.—A. P.

"Liberty" of Calcutta publishes the following:—Five of the arrested persons awaiting trial in connection with the find of a bomb at Mechuabazar Street in the Central Jail at Alipore are understood to be on hungerstrike since Saturday on the ground that they are not getting books or newspapers and that their food is extremely bad.—A. P.

## UNITED FRONT OF WORKERS.

### T. U. C. Meeting At Jamshedpur.

### SUPPORT TO G.I.P. STRIKE.

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress sends the following:—

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress met at Jamshedpur on the 19th and 20th instant, when the following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(1) The Executive Committee of the T.U.C. greets the stand for complete independence taken by the Indian National Congress at Lahore as a result of the pressure from the rank and file, thus proving the futility of the policy of compromise. It further adheres to the view of the T.U.C. as adopted at Jharia and Nagpur that 'Complete Independence' can only mean complete political and economic freedom of the masses from British Imperialism and Indian feudalism, abolition of capitalism and establishment of a "Workers' and Peasants' Republic." It, however, holds that the progamme adopted by the I. N. Congress is not at all calculated to lead to the attainment of this goal. It calls upon the rank and file of the I. N. Congress to prevent the struggle for independence from being sabotaged by a weak-kneed and reactionary leadership and it further calls upon the workers to organise themselves into an independent party and to lead the struggle for complete independence with the support of the broad masses of the peasants and the rank and file of the I. N. Congress. It further calls upon workers all over the country and the various trade unions to join the Independence Day demonstrations on the 26th of January and to emphasise the class character of the struggle for independence.

G.I.P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(2) The E. C. of the T. U. C. gives its whole-hearted support to the G. I. P. Rly. Union in its fight against the administration for vital economic demands, the rejection of which has forced the workers to declare a one day's general strike on the 4th of February. The Committee is confident that all the workers of the G.I.P. Rly will respond to the call of their Union and make the strike a complete success and thereby enforce their legitimate demands. This Committee calls upon all the workers in general, and the workers of other railways in particular, to help the G.I.P. Rly. workers in every way possible, in making the strike a success.

MEERUT DEFENCE.

(3) The Committee demands in the name of the organised workers of India that the case be immediately withdrawn. It further declares that the defence of the Meerut accused is one of the most important tasks of the working class movement. It, therefore, resolves that a Central Workers' Meerut Defence Committee be formed to organize and co-ordinate the activities of local defence committees to be started under the auspices of each Union affiliated to the T.U.C., and to organise legal defence and propaganda, and it calls upon each union to undertake to contribute a definite sum per month to the Defence Fund. Resolved further that the 20th of March be celebrated as 'Meerut Day" and demonstration be held all over the country to protest against the Meerut Trial and collect funds for the defence.

UNITED FRONT.

(4) In view of the keen struggle that is ahead of the Indian working-class, the E. C. of the T.U.C. is of opinion that the time has come when all efforts should be made to strengthen the T. U. Movement in India. This Committee deplores the action of those gentlemen, who have been trying since the Nagpur session to split the workers' ranks by acting in contravention of the resolutions of the T.U.C., and by trying to form a rival organisation. It further appeals to the rank and file of workers and their Unions to stand by the T.U.C. and to support its militant programme, on the basis of which alone the solidarity of the working-class can be maintained and a united front presented to its common enemies.

PROGRAMME OF ORGANISATION

(5) The E. C. of the T. U. C. adopts the following programme of work for the current year:—

(i) Collection of funds for the A.I.T.U.C. and All-India propaganda for carrying out the resolution of the T.U.C. (ii) Consolidation of the existing trade unions and establishment of new ones where none exist. (iii) Organisation of transport workers throughout India. (iv) Organisation of metal workers. (v) Organisation of mine-workers including oil and petrol workers. (vi) Organisation of workers in tea and other plantations."

## COLLEGIANS' WALK-OUT.

### PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S RULINGS.

### Sind College Sensation.

The Secretary, Congress Youth League, Karachi, wires:—

"Students of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College have left the College Theatre, as a protest against the rulings of the President on the debate "Independence vs. Dominion Status". Scenes of enthusiasm prevailed at the triumph of the students who held their meeting outside the College premises. Short speeches were made. Some students exhorted the other students to stand together in case any action was taken by the authorities.

They have resolved to hold a protest meeting to-morrow. They also resolved to hoist the National Flag next Sunday, being the "Independence Day".

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN SIND COLLEGE?

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

There were uproarious scenes during the Dr. Annie Besant Elocution Competition debate on "Dominion Status versus Independence" at the Sind College last night, held under the auspices of the College Literary and Debating Society. The debate was presided over by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Addtional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in the absence of Principal Butani, who was ill. At the outset the Chairman fixed a time limit of seven minutes for each speaker, adding that if any speaker talked "nonsense" he would be cut short forthwith. While the fourth speaker was discoursing in favour of independence, the Chairman rang the bell. There followed tumultous scenes, a section of the audience demanding to hear the concluding portion of the speech. Repeated attempts were made to restore order unsuccessfully. The Chairman then closed the debate and retired from the hall. Students then immediately held a mass meeting outside the college, strongly criticising the action of the chairman. The meeting ended with shouts of "Down with Imperialism" and "Up with Revolution"

This morning another mass meeting was held at which a resolution was passed censuring the chairman of the debate and demanding that the debate should be held again under a Chairman to be chosen by the students. Some local Congress leades participated in the meeting.

A mass meeting will be held to-night to ratify the resolution. A strike of students and boycott of the college have been claimed for, if the authorities seek to prevent the debate being held again.—A. P.

## TRANSFER OF WORKSHOP TO DOHAD.

### Conciliation Board Goes Into "Purdah."

The Board of conciliation appointed under the Trade Disputes' Act to enquire into the B. B. and C. I. Railway company's dispute regarding the transfer of local workshop to Dohad met again on Wednesday morning when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla summed up his arguments on behalf of the employees to be affected by the transfer.

Mr. Ginwalla at last said he would be willing not to press for the increase in wages provided it was guaranteed that the wages would not be reduced in any case and the same facilities would be provided as obtained in Bombay. This was the utmost to which the employees could possibly go.

The Board then considered a few controversial points "in camera."

## Explosion."

### Truth About A "Bomb

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Considerable excitement prevailed this noon in the North Calcutta when the rumour spread of a bomb explosion in the Scottish Churches College. Dr. Urquhart, Principal of the College informed a Free Press representative that what really happened was a student threw a noisy cracker into the class room where the professor was taking class. The room was filled with smoke and a lady student got histeria.


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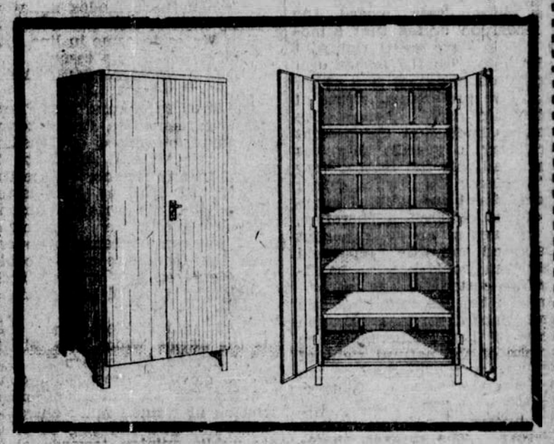

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

## WOMEN DEMAND SEX EQUALITY.

### Muslim Women Condemn Their Men.

### REVOLT AGAINST THE PURDAH.

The necessity of further amending the Sarda Act so as to penalise marriages of boys under 21 and of girls under 16 was strongly urged by Hindu and Muslim women when the All-India Women's Conference reassembled in the University Convocation Hall on Thursday morning. The proceedings were devoted to the consideration of a resolution regarding social reforms.

"HIT THE MOTHER HARD."

Miss Mithan Tata moved the first resolution urging that a mother should have equal rights of guardianship with the father over her children and that a widow should have preferential rights of guardianship over them. The speaker declared that the present law relating to guardianship was unequal and "hit the mother very hard". Under the law the father was considered the natural guardian of the children. Therefore, if on account of an estragement the husband and wife separated the children would have to be given in the custody of the father.

It might be, she said, that the children wanted the love, affection and care of their mothers, but the law spoke of the natural right of the father to the custody of the children as against the mother. She would say that it was the most "unnatural" natural right of the father. The speaker, therefore, urged that they should no longer tolerate the unequal law in this respect.

The resolution being duly seconded and supported was unanimously passed.

EQUALITY BETWEEN SEXES.

The next resolution declared that there should be complete equality between the sexes in the matter of inheritance and control of property. As a step to this goal it supported Mr. Jayakar's Bills in the Assembly to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property and to remove certain existing disabilities in respect of the power of adoption. It also accorded support to Rao Sahib Harbilas Sarda's Bill to secure a share for Hindu widows in their husbands' property.

A HARSH LAW.

Miss Tata in moving this resolution said that they were now asking that a woman should have a right to her husband's property and a daughter should get a definite share of her father's property. The present law, she said, operated harshly especially on a Hindu widow whose husband was a member of an undivided joint family. The widow would be absolutely thrown on the mercy of her husband's co-partners and would only be entitled to bare maintenance, Mr. Sarda's bill sought to remove this disability and entitled her to ask for partition from an undivided joint family and obtain the full share of her husband's property.

Miss Firozuddin supporting the resolution said that the pitiable plight of Hindu women was chiefly due to their economic slavery, whatever luxury they enjoyed depending entirely on the goodwill of the husband. There was only one remedy to this and that was the economic independence of women and this could not be a reality if they were denied rights of inheritance.

Lady Ramanbai Nilkant, Miss Khare and Mrs. Nehru supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

HINDU-MUSLIM SUPPORT TO SARDA ACT.

Hindu as well as Muslim women accorded their hearty support to the Sarda Act and demanded a further reform in the direction when Mrs. Dhrijlal Nehru moved a resolution expressing satisfaction at the passing of the Sarda Act, urging that the provisions of the Law be amended fixing the marriageable age at 16 for girls and 21 for boys. In order to make the Act effective it urged the formation of a Sarda Committee to prevent and bring into light breaches of the Law, and provide adequate machinery for the registration of marriages as recommended by the Age of Consent Committee. It condemned the orthodox agitation against the Act and called upon Indian States to come in line with British India in this respect.

MUSLIM WOMEN CONDEMN MEN.

Mrs. Shafi Tyabji and Miss Firozuddin condemned in strong terms the opposition raised by Muslims against this Act and said that it did not in any manner violate the "Shariat" of Muslims. The latter declared that a marriage among Muslim was only an agreement and it was commonsense to understand that the agreement could not be entered into unless both the boy and the girl had attained majority.

"Revolt against the Purdah" this was the advice which Mrs. Shafi Tyabji offered to her Muslim sisters in moving a resolution condemning the custom of enforced seclusion of women and entreating Hindus and Muslims to educate public opinion towards abolishing it. The mover said that the Quaran did not enjoin them to veil their faces and characterised the custom as harmful and one which undermined their health. Several Muslim as well as Hindu women spoke in favour of the resolution which was unanimously passed.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

A resolution moved from the chair according support to efforts made in the country for the removal of untouchability, the evil of intemperance and suppression of immoral traffic in women and children was also adopted.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta in moving a resolution calling upon organised political parties to put up women candidates at each election, said that it was because women were left out of politics of the country that the reforms were proceeding at a snail's pace. If there were all women in the Assembly the Sarda bill would have been passed with a stroke of the pen. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Another resolution called upon every woman to realiss her responsibility to society by undertaking some form of social service.

The Conference at this stage rose for the day.

## CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC FOR WOMEN DELEGATES.

—:o:—

### Garba Dance In Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Delegates to the Fourth Session of the Indian Women's Conference had a pleasant evening function in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday when a special concert of Indian music was arranged by Prof. B. R. Deodhar's School of Indian Music followed by a Garba Dance by Gujrati ladies under the direction of the Garba Mandal conducted by Mrs. Maniben Manji. There was a representative gathering prominent amongst whom were Lady Tata, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, Mrs. Shafi Tyabjee, Miss Rahimina Tyabji, Mr. Abbas Tyabjee, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others.

The programme began with a prayer sung in chorus by pupils of the School. This was followed by a couple of songs by the Indian Orchestra of the School, a new experiment in world of Indian music which was well received by the audience. Miss Shanta Amaladi then gave a beautiful rendering of a Hori song which was much appreciated.

The last item on the programme the "Panihari Garba" was perhaps the hit of the show. The picturesque sight of village damsels with pitchers of water perched jauntily on their heads as Indian women alone can, singing a simple rustic song was at once interesting and instructive. The Garba served to show the charm and simplicity of Indian village life as also to remind the delegates of the Conference that Indian women, whom they want to serve, live in the villages.

MRS. ABBAS TYEBJI AND WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

With reference to the report published in Tuesday's issue of the "Chronicle" that Mrs. Abbas Tyebji had registered her protest against the invitation to Lady Sykes to open the All-India Women's Conference, we are asked to state that the statement is not correct and that Mrs. Abbas Tyebji only refrained from attending the first day's session of the Conference.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR WARNED.

—:o:—

### "MARRING ANGLO-RUSSSIAN RELATIONS."

### Sequel To Message To "Daily Worker."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Henderson stated that it was too early yet to form conclusion as regards the definite effect of the Anglo-Soviet Propaganda agreement. He stated that a message from the Third International published in a daily newspaper on January 1st, led him to inform the Soviet ambassador that such action was calculated to impede the improvement of Anglo-Russian relations which was the object of the impending negotiations. His Majesty's Government at present did not propose to take further action.—Reuter.

The message, referred to above, was mentioned in a Reuter's London message of 3rd instant, as under:—

"In view of the Soviet's recent pledge as regards propaganda, some stir has been created by the publication in London's new Communist newspaper, the "Daily Worker" of a message from the Praesidium of the Communist International greeting the "Daily Worker" as the rallying point for the fight against the "Social-Fascist Labour Government," Capitalism, Rationalisation, "Colonial brutalities," etc.

"A member of the Russian Ambassador's staff interviewed by 'Reuter' said that no official statement was possible, and added that "we may have something to say in a day or so."—Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD ESHER.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The death has occurred of Lord Esher.—Reuter's Special.

(Reginald Baliol Prett, 2nd Viscount Esher, was born in 1852. He entered Parliament in 1880 as Liberal. From 1878 to 1885, he was private Secretary to Marques of Hartington. From 1895 to 1902 he was Secretary to the H. H. Office of Works. In 1904 he was appointed Chairman of the War Office Reconstitution Committee and in 1909 Chairman of the Territorial Force Association, County of London. After the war he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence in India whose recommendations rule the army in India now.)

BENGAL ELECTION IMBROGLIO.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Dissatisfaction at Pandit Motilal Nehru's decision in the B.P.C.C. election dispute was expressed at a meeting of members of the opposition group in the B P C.C. last night who decided to form a coalition party immediately in opposition to the B.P.C.C. executive. The party will soon issue a statement repudiating the points in Pandit Motilal Nehru's award.—A P.

## ANDHRA RECALCITRANTS.

—:o:—

### Council President To Be Penalised.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

COCOANADA, Jan. 22.

Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting held last night resolved to call upon Congress members of the Madras Legislature who have tendered their resignations with effect from March 17 to resign their seats forthwith.

One member insisted on Mr. Narasimha Raju, President of the Madras Council, being called upon to resign his seat forthwith and suggested that discipilnary action should be taken against him in case he refused to resign.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. Prakasam opposed the motion on the ground that Congressmen holding office as Presidents of Councils were exonerated from the Congress party discipline. The resolution was carried by a majority.—A. P.

PRAKASAM AND PANTULU'S BACKSLIDING.

Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu have decided to seek re-election to the Assembly and the Council of State respectively on non-Congress ticket, as they feel that they can serve the country and the Congress better by such a course. They have resigned their offices on various Congress Committees accordingly in order not to embarrass the Congress in any way by the course they have adopted.—A. P.

—:o:—

## HARSH MAN-MADE LAW TO CONTINUE.

(Continued from page 1).

ly worded and sought to legalise marriages between Arya Samajists and Moslem women. If the mover of the Bill was prepared to delete the word "religion" from the clause, he would support the motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

Dr. Suhrawardy, on the other hand, thought that the Bill would interfere with the Law of Sucession. He regarded the definition of an Arya Samajist to be so wide that it might include persons of every religion.

Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan also supported the motion.

LAW MEMBER EXPLAINS.

The Law Member, speaking on the legal aspect of the Bill, said that clause 3 did not say definitely whether both parties to a marriage should be Arya Samajist. It was vague and the interpretation by most members of the House was that the Bill sought to legalise marriages where one party was an Arya Samajist and the other belonged to another religion. If that view was correct, every community would be affected by the Bill. Further, the Bill made no provision for succession. What law would be applicable, he asked, if one party to a marriage was a Hindu and the other a Moslem, or one party a Hindu and the other an Arya Samajist? The best course would be that the Bill should be circulated, which would enable every community to have its say in the matter.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar appealed to Mr. Mukthar Singh, who was a Hindu, in the name of the protection of Hindu girls, not to rush the Bill through like this.

Mr. M. K. Acharya opposed the motion.

BILL CIRCULATED.

Mr. Mukthar Singh assured the House that it was not his intention that the Bill should apply to others than Arya Samajists Regarding the Law Member's objection, he asked when Brahmo Samajists, after marrying under the Civil Marriage Act, could be treated as Hindus for the purposes of succession, why should not Arya Samajists be treated likewise?

The Law Member replied that the case of Brahmos had already created confusion and the Government did not want confusion to be worse confounded.

The motion for circulation of the Bill was finally carried by sixty votes to ten.

HAJI'S BILL RE-CIRCULATED.

The Legislative Assembly agreed to a motion to-day for the recirculation of the Coastal Reservation Bill (as reported upon by the Select Committee of the Assembly) for eliciting further opinion, by 13th April, 1930. Mr Haji, the author of the measure, said that the reason for this motion was that the Assembly at present did not consist of the normal complement of members necessary for a debate on the important issues raised in the Committee. A full House was only expected after the bye-elections (following the recent resignations) which could not take place until after the last day allotted for non-official business in this session. Unless it was recirculated now, the Bill would lapse.

INLAND NAVIGATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. Neogy, moving the consideration of the Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, said that the Bill sought to develop Indian inland water transport by fixing maximum and minimum rates for inland water transport.

Mr. B. Das regretted that Orissa was excluded from the Bill, but he welcomed the measure as a beneficiary piece of legislation.

Sir George Rainy said that the Government had accepted the Bill.

The House took the Bill into consideration and passed it.

The House also agreed to refer to a Select Committee Mr. Ghuznavi's Bill to amend the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act without discussion.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda next moved the consderation of the Bill to amend the Court Fees Act for certain purposes. He said that the Bill sought to give relief to widows suing for maintenance. It was applicable only to Ajmere.

Mr. Gwynne, on behalf of the Government, moved for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. He stated that the Government accepted the principle of the Bill, but felt that there were certain technical defects in it.

The House referred the Bill to a Select Committee and then rose for lunch.

THIS MAN-MADE LAW.

Mr. B. Das, moving the circulation of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, said that considerable hardship was caused to a woman under the man-made-law to-day. They meted out exemplary punishment to a woman if she became a mother through free love while in unmarried or widowed state and to save herself from social ostracism she had recourse to the exposure of the child on the roadside; but the real culprit who seduced and abandoned her was left unpunished. The Bill, he said, sought to protect such women.

Mr. Gwynne, on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion.

The motion was rejected.

The motion for a Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Electricity Act was withdrawn on the assurance of the Government, that they would address the Local Governments on the question.

The House next allowed Mr. Aney to introduce a Bill to amend the Railway Act, to prohibit the reservation of compartments for any particular community.

His other Bill, providing for treating offenders under the Child Marriage Restraint Act as first offenders and enlarging the scope of the discretionary powers under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was also introduced.

Mr. B. Das then introduced the Bill to penalise the use of pictures of Gods and Goddesses as trade marks.

The House then adjourned. His Excellency the Viceroy will address the members on Saturday.—A.P.

## MEETING LIBERAL OBJECTIONS.

—:o:—

### THE COAL MINES BILL.

### Govt. Amendments Published.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Government amendments to the Coal-mines Bill designed to meet the Liberal objections to the Bill have now been published. They provide, "inter alia," for postponement of the reduction of miners' hours to seven and a half until July, and also compulsory amalgamation of collieries.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party is meeting to-morrow to consider the amendments. The Committee stage of the Bill will be taken the week after next—Reuter.

## INTERPELLATIONS IN CORPORATION.

### Taxidrivers' Additional Burdens.

### Government To Be Approached For Remedy.

At its meeting held on Thursday afternoon, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, discussed at length the proposed amendments to the Municipal Act introducing a system of interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation. In this connection, a sub-committee was appointed to examine the proposal and make a report. The Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to which the matter was subsequently referred, agreed with the Sub-Committee and recommended that the amendments be approved and forwarded to Government for necessary action.

At a previous meeting of the Corporation, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah had made a motion that the Committee's report be adopted and Government be requested to proceed on it.

I MEDICO OPPOSES.

When the discussion was resumed, Dr. Alban De Souza moved an amendment that the report be recorded and Government be informed that no amendment of the Act was necessary on the lines suggested in that report and Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, supporting the original proposition, argued that the practice of putting interpellations would save a lot of time and labour of the Commissioner and would ultimately conduce to increase the efficiency of the municipal administration.

MR. DALAL ON ABSURDITY.

The Commissioner admitted to the House that it would be a physical impossibility for him to exert himself more than he was at present doing. The practice of interpellations would necessarily burden him and his staff with additional work and delay the proceedings of the Corporation. He saw no analogy between the conditions prevailing in the Legislatures and those in the Corporation. The Corporation met twice or thrice every week while the Council met only thrice during the whole year. If the interpellations were allowed, absurdity would increase not only in quantity but also in quality. Where was the necessity, he asked, for adding this burden in the face of the fact that the Corporation already possessed enough powers of getting the necessary information from the Commissioner?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the proposition.

PROPOSITION ADOPTED.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar also supported the original proposition. It was with the intention of saving time, he said, that the amendment was sought to be made.

Dr. De Souza's amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

SUFFERING TAXIWALLAS.

The Corporation then turned itself into a special meeting at which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the following resolution:—

"The Corporation is of opinion that the proposed increase in the scale of taxation on public motor cars is altogether unjust and unnecessary. The Corporation authorizes its president to make a representation to Government that the increased taxation should be held in abeyance."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the fee for the registration of cars and the duty on licenses had been enormously increased. It was, indeed, a surprise to him that Government should choose this particular time for the increase in taxation.

The income of taxi drivers had gone down immensely on account of trade depression in the city. Instead of relieving the burden of taxi-drivers, the Government had come forward with a proposal that every taxi-driver should, on an average, pay an additional Rs. 45 every year, which represented roughly an income-tax on an annual income of Rs. 2,500.

Dr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

EXCLUDE PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS.

Where was the money to come from, asked Mr. Boman-Behram, if new sources of revenue were not tapped? He, however, wanted to exclude professional taxi-drivers from the operation of the increased taxation. He moved an amendment excluding professional drivers from the operation of enhanced taxation.

Dr. J. N. Choksy and Mr. R. S. Asavale supported the amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked the House to look to the proposition from a broad standpoint. He supported it.

Sir Dinshaw Petit argued that after all the taxi-drivers were not paying the taxes out of their own pockets. They would increase the fare if they found that the tax was high.

The original proposition was then carried.

## YOUTHS' RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL.

### Programme For Celebration Of Independence Day.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

(Block used by courtesy of Gujerati Type Foundry).

For the last few days the Bombay Youth League has been daily holding mass meetings of Youths so as to prepare for the Independence Day. The response has been as overwhelming as it is spontaneous. Particulars of their further programme of meetings are given below:—

FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME.

National Medical College, 11 a.m. Outside the College.

St. Xavier's College, 12-30 p.m. at the Esplanade Maidan opp. the College.

Sydenham College, 12-45 p.m. Gymnasium Lane, behind the College.

Elphinstone College 1-30 p.m. at the Oval, opp. the Secretariat.

Wilson College, 3 p.m. Chowpatty Sands, opp. the College.

Law College 6-45 p.m. Outside the College.

Speakers: Mrs Kamaladevi Chottapadhyaya and Mr. Y. J. Meherally.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

Mass meeting of all Students at the Congress House Compound.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

National Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Congress House, to be followed by meeting and procession.

1 p.m.—General Rally of Volunteers, Congress House.

2 p.m.—Meeting.

2-30 p.m.—Monster Procession.

5 p.m.—Meeting at Chowpatty.

CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally has been elected as Captain of the Volunteers.

### Bombay Women's Response.

—:o:—

A Public Meeting of Women will be held on Sunday 26th January 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 414, Girgaon Back Road to hear the message of our National Congress of 1929. Shrimatee Sarojini Naidu, Shrimatee Shardabehn Sumant Mehta, Shrimatee Avantikabai Gokhale and Sjt. B. G. Kher will speak. National Songs will be sung by Miss Rahana Tyabjee, Miss G. B. Trivedi and the girls of Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala. Mrs. Jawahirlal Nehru will preside.

### Independence Day In Bandra.

—:o:—

The Bandra Village Congress Committee is making elaborate arrangements for celebrating the Independence Day. A meeting will be held in the morning and after the meeting is over a grand procession will start from the Congress and pass through all the important streets of Bandra.

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The "Statesman" understands that Sir Padamji Ginwala, President of the Indian Tariff Board since 1926 will retire on the termination of the salt inquiry, in which the Board is at present engaged.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
# TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

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Maintenance of Wireless.
Hints to Motorists.

# A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

### THE SLUMP IN STOCKS.

The long overdue slump in stocks has at last taken place. To those who had been keenly observing the market this should not have come as a surprise. But to a certain type of political propagandist this has come as a God-send, and full use is being made to further depress the values as also to force down the credit of the country.

* * * * *

A short resume of the events of last year will clearly show the truth of these remarks. Security prices all over the world have been falling for a long time. Then came the crashes in London and New York. Add to that the fact that in Bombay the prices were much above those prevalent in London. These factors of world-wide importance were bound to have their effect if not for two countervailing influences in Bombay. One is the speculative habits of our brokers. For a long time they live on mere hopes and stake a fortune on a mere guess. Then some one sounds an alarm, often a false one. Off the brokers break away. The Bombay Stock Exchange has been notorious for the effect of "bazar gups".

* * * * *

For a long time rumours were afloat and even believed that the Ratio would be lowered and thereby enable easier monetary conditions, a lower bank rate and money rates all round. It was also hoped that the cotton mill industry would receive protection, which would bring about an industrial revival in Bombay. But these hopes were soon dashed to the ground. The Ratio was declared by Government to be a dead issue, an expression confidently repeated to me by an ex-president of that redoubtable and critical body—the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. The question of the mill industry is still receiving consideration and will continue to be so treated till a few more mills go into liquidation. Also of late figures have become available which show that the future of the industry will be precarious.

* * * * *

### WHY THE ALARM?

The Bank rate is high as ever and three months' Treasury Bills are sold at Rs. 6—7 per cent. per annum. What is more natural then that the shares and securities held up by speculators so long should not at last yield before the realities of the situation? Where then is the cause for surprise and alarm? It is after all only an enforced adjustment, sudden though it might be.

* * * * *

To make matters worse all over India the heads of the administration have sounded warnings that the coming budgets will mostly show deficits. Money will be badly required. Government is raking in from the market by all sorts of inducements. It has gone abegging to London and has been even advised to go to New York. All this means more taxation, more loans, lesser profits, and naturally lower prices.

* * * * *

As if this were not bad enough interested campaigns are being pursued which will frighten the investor. He is told that the future of his property and security holdings is not safe. Threats of firm government and alarms of chaos all mean more taxation and lesser safety for capital. Hope never reigns eternal in a broker's heart, much less in that of a speculator. Had we the magician's wand today one should have transformed all these operators into real Bulls and Bears and thrown them into an arena to fight out their battles A peculiar class of political propa-

(Continued on page 8.)

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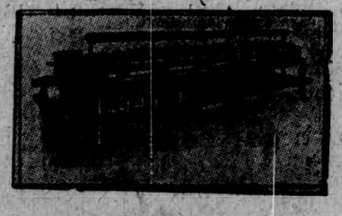

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# MACHINERY, PROCESSES & APPLIANCES.

## STARCH FOR SIZING AND FINISHING COTTON.

Starch is one of the chief reagents in cotton sizing and finishing. The cheap potato starch has certain good qualities but also its disadvantages. It forms a paste very rapidly, but also readily absorbs water so that the reagent becomes diluted and sour. Its adhesive power is relatively low. Wheat starch is more expensive but has superior advantages. But better stiffening can be obtained by finishes of maize and rice starch.

When the starch grains are heated with water they swell and burst, forming a paste, which when applied in diluted form and dried on the textile leaves a certain "feel" on the material. But in sizing this starch has to be "opened"—that is, the small particles have to be disintegrated, as otherwise the starch is too coarse. This "opening" will allow the starch to penetrate deeper into the cloth and also to better combine with the other reagents.

Various methods can be applied to open the starch, either chemicals may be added such as dilute acids or alkalies, or it may be boiled at higher temperatures to form more soluble products, such as dextrine.

Recently certain esters of starch with organic and morganic acids have become popularly known as easily applied finishes, of which one is Amylose, made from starch and nitric and glacial acetic acids. It can be used in admixture with potato starch for the sizing of applied to dark colours no veiling cotton warp yarns. When it is takes place, neither does it brown pale or white material.

The finishing effect depends not only on proper admixtures, but also on their transformation products while certainty of result depends on precision of control. The porosity of material plays an important part. Loosely woven material, for instance, is best finished on the starch machine with a finish made up of wheat and potato starches and white dextrine. The starch is gelatinised by boiling under pressure whilst the dextrine is dissolved separately in warm water before the two are brought together. The dilution of the stack material should depend on the porocity of the material to be treated.

Special finishes can be produced by additional reagents. Weighting and filling is done by mineral products such as talc, chalk, kaolin, etc. Oils, soaps, and fats impart softness, and suppleness, whilst wax or stearin gives lustre, correct proportions of softening and gloss give superior finishes. An effective emulsification of the combined mixtures with these auxiliary agents is necessary by means of emulsifying agents.

### PORTABLE ELECTRIC BLOWER.

A portable Electric Blower has been put on the market by Metro-Vick Supplies, of Trafford Park, Manchester, under the name of "Cadillac." This is a device, which, plugged into an electric light switch, can be used to blow fluff and dust out of machinery, particularly electric motors. In one model either cold or warm air can be blown at will.


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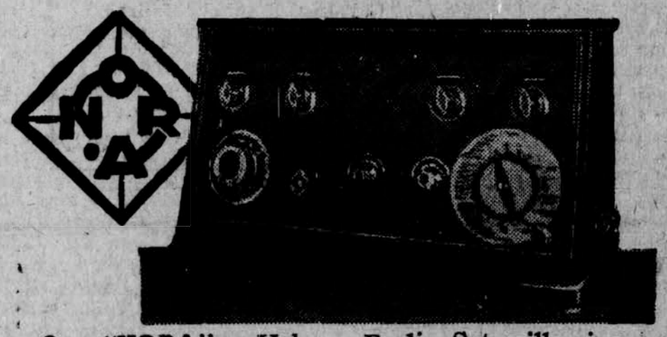


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## THE OXY-ACETYLENE BLOWPIPE.

### THE MOST IMPORTANT TOOL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ALL-STEEL AUTOMOBILE BODY.

Giving due consideration to all the leading methods of welding applied in the production of all steel motor car bodies, the oxy-acetylene welding blowpipe surpasses in usefulness all other methods. When applied correctly by the intelligent operator, it is without doubt unrivalled and could rightfully be termed a universal tool.

The scope of this tool is unlimited, as its usefulness is not confined to any one task. On the contrary, it has most important functions in every phase of the metal working industry.

The all steel motor body as produced by the Edw. G. Budd Mfg. Company, of Philadelphia and Detroit, would be an impossibility if the Oxy-Acetlylene welding blowpipe should be removed from any of the most minute operations performed in this particular industry. It is needless to say that the same condition applies to practically all other metal working industries.

We find in a company of this size that the welding blowpipe performs its first important function in the steel stores department. Here the various steels of low carbon are cut as requisitioned from stock and boiler plate of various thicknesses is cut to correct dimensions.

In the machine departments we find the blowpipe is looked upon as an indispensable tool, as it readily adapts itself to engineering changes and shop errors, and allows the salvaging of steel die parts that otherwise would be considered scrap. In this field its flexibility permits its application to broken tools in active service and prevents lengthy delays that would ordinarily require the holding up of the press or machine for change of tools. In this respect it is largely responsible for the even flow of production required over a fixed period of time and, although it is not generally recognised by planning and, production departments, at this point it is exceptionally instrumental in the maintaining of schedules as planned.

To the stamping inspection department the welding blowpipe is helpful, as it permits a large percentage of stamping with slight defects to be delivered to the assembly floors and reclaimed for assembly.

In the unit and final assembly departments many operations previously done with the welding blowpipe are now taken care of with other methods of welding. The most prominent among these are the electric resistance plant weld and the electric resistance spot weld. It is true that much has been accomplished by these two easily-applied and cheaper methods, but a fact remains that cannot be passed unnoticed, and that is, regardless of the length of seam, flash welded or spot welded, it remains for the welding blowpipe to produce the final welding to permit correct finish.

The unit assembly departments find its flexibility a great advantage, as it permits the tacking together of the smaller units into a correctly aligned larger unit, this being accomplished by the aid of the assembly jig.

In the final assembly departments the welding blowpipe remains supreme, and, in all probability, it will always remain as such, as it is the one means of assembly that is capable of speeding production from the main assembly jigs, and reducing the amount of such jigs, as well as reducing the amount of floor space required for these larger operations. No other method can equal its ability to accomplish all operations required, after final assembly and performed on a moving convevor. No other tool offers the extreme flexibility found in the blowpipe, as its weight and accomplishments are obstacles which, we feel positive, other welding methods will never overcome.—"The Welding Journal."

## INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING.

The problem of industrial lighting presents lesser difficulties in the tropical climates of this country than in England. But it is surprising to know to what extent even in that country the question of artificial light is neglected. According to a recent survey of artificial lighting in factories and workshops in England, it was noticed that only some 16 per cent. of these were well lighted, 70 per cent were using obsolete equipment, while the remaining 14 per cent were badly lighted.

There are two main defects in the lighting of factories: gloom and glare. The first is a large difference in the illumination from place to place, with deep shadows cast by the objects about. The second is due to the shading and situation of the lights in such manner that the bright filament can be seen by the operatives. These effects lead to temporary blinding of the operative, and also to the low visibility of some of the objects, while the effect of the whole atmosphere conduces to less work.

An even intensity of illumination of a diffused character is required, and the modern Opal and Pearl types of gas filled lamp are designed for the purpose. A shade known as the Standard Dispersive Reflector has also been designed to conform to the specifications of the British Engineering Standards Association for industrial use, which combines the advantages of a fairly deep shade, giving a cut off angle 20 degrees below the horizontal, together with fairly dispersive characteristics, enabling good distribution to be obtained with a space mounting height ratio of 1.5 to 2.

## RUSSIA'S NOVEL POTASH SUPPLY.

—:o:—

It is almost common knowledge that Russia is a tremendous country with plenty of resources as yet undeveloped. Even those who are posted with the latest information about the economic wealth of Russia will be surprised to know that one of the country's important raw materials for potash is the common sunflower seed. Dr. MacDowell, President of the Ahmour Fertiliser Works, affirms that Russia is producing 3,000 tons annually of potassium carbonate from dried sunflower seeds. This production, albeit only a tiny fraction of the world's output, still represents a vast amount of sunflower necessary for its manufacture.

## ELECTRIC POWER AND AGRICULTURE. IN INDIA.

Electricity is the power of the future, and its application to Agriculture in India is discussed by Mr. Dev Raj Sarad in the annual number of the "Engineering College Magazine" of the Benares Hindu University.

"Unfortunately, it is not fully realized that the greatest wealth of any country of the world and particularly of India, is obtained from agriculture. Our students of Engineering and our highest intelligentsia and even our agriculturists do not seem to have devoted much attention to the ultimate problem upon which our very existence probably depends. That problem is the impprovement and development of our agricultural resources and methods. Scientific agriculture turns a barren land into a fertile area and grows two blades of corn where only one grew before. Now, every up-to-date engineer knows that if power is to be distributed in small quantities in straggling area, the only vehicle to do this efficiently is electricity. Strenuous efforts, therefore, must be made all over the country to initiate and accelerate the use of electricity on the land.

### PELA FOR CENTRAL POWER STATIONS.

"Where Public Distribution Mains are within a reasonable reach, probably not much hesitation will be felt by the farmers to electrify their farm fields and dairies. But unfortunately, India at present, possesses a very small number of such distributing centres which would supply electric power even to the rural districts. Only if the people are a little enterprising Central Power Stations like that of Mandi Hydro-Electric project in the Punjab can as successfully be installed all over India or properly designed independent steam power plants requiring the attendance of only a few experts may be as much economical. The lines upon which farms of India are normally worked at present, are based upon abundance of cheap labour and disregard for time. Working for a full day long a ryot would not, for instance, plough more than one acre. This team would cost him daily not less than three rupees, whereas electricity would do for him the same amount of work in much less time and with a few annas only. By keeping a six inch deep furrow, 14 to 16 K.W.H. are estimated to be sufficient to plough one acre. If the farmers of India are to compete successfully with the world's market a thorough overhauling in their methods of agriculture is required. All their inefficient methods in agriculture must go. The squirrel-cage electric motors of the portable type designed solely to meet the farmer's need are available in the market. The tractive plough driven on ball bearings by these motors which can get their supply in the field by means of flexible cables from the overhead temporarily fixed high-tentioned mains can be most economically employed.

"It would accomplish the same amount of work in two days that a team of good oxen could do in ten days. And similarly labour would be greatly economised in mowing, hay-making, etc. In season of low rainfall electric-driven tube well irrigation pumps would obviate the otherwise inevitable perishing of green plants. The pumps can be made economically possible not costing more than Rs. 25 per acre per annum, possibly less.

"Our farmers unfortunately possesses a great deal of inertia. Even the progressive farmers are not usually aware that electricity can assist them. It is high time that electrical engineers should study the situation and should show the farmer the monetary gains that will be forthcoming by the use of electrical methods in agriculture."

## TRANSPARENT EMULSIONS OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

Whitmore and Lineham discuss the preparation of transparent emulsions of essential oils. Gum arabic and tragacanth have been used as peptisers but the emulsions are unstable and opaque. To produce a transparent emulsion it is necessary to have the disperse phase and the dispersion medium of the same refractive index. A satisfactory medium is to be found in a solution of two parts invert sugar and one part sucrose adjusted to the refractive index of the oil being dispersed. The use of invert sugar alone leads to "graining" of the emulsion after a period of standing.

The usual methods of mixing the oil and dispersing medium with the peptiser are unsatisfactory, a colloid mill being found necessary. The gelatin solution, prepared from a high grade calfskin gelatin, and the sugar solution were adjusted to the required refractive index and the essential oil (orange oil) and to the extent of 5 per cent. The mixture was then homogenised in a Hurrell machine by passing through the mill three times. Air should be excluded as far as possible to prevent the formation of a temporarily opaque liquid. Such mixtures, containing 5 per cent. of of the oil and 0.25 per cent. gelatin, remained stable for eleven months. As much as 15 per cent. of orange oil can be incorporated by this method, but for an oil concentration of 20 per cent., 0.5 per cent. of gelatin is required: and for 30 per cent. oil content, 1 per cent. of gelatin is needed. With these high oil concentrations, it is desirable to add it in 5 per cent. portions, homogenising each time. The emulsions are of the oil-in-water type, and are stable over a range of 20 degree to 30 degree C., but below or above this range the emulsions become opaque. Free alkali rapidly destroys the emulsion, but slight acidity is without effect.

Emulsions of oil of orange, peppermint and rose are readily prepared by this method, but with wintergreen, anise and cinnamon oils, invert sugar solutions of the required high refractive index cannot be prepared. The defect can be overcome by reducing the refractive index of the oil by adding a quantity of the ethyl esters of cocoanut oil, but, although transparent emulsions could then be made, they soon developed a cocoanut oil taste. Where possible, terpeneless oils are recommended for preparing the emulsions, in order t avoid the formation of any bad taste or odour due to oxidation of the terpenes. Gum arabic, is not quite so satisfactory an emulsifying agent, while agar-agar and tragacanth are even less satisfactory still.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

## ARE OVERHEAD POWER CABLES PRACTICABLE?

It is interesting to compare the directions in which solutions are sought to the problem of congestion which invariably follows certain types of engineering and industrial development. Rail transport, for example, finding the towns too congested had to tunnel beneath the earth in the search for alternative routes, whilst some are of the opinion that the ultimate solution of the road traffic problem is to be sought in the development of air routes rather than in increasing and widening the roads. Telegraph and telephone lines in congested areas have been largely changed over from overhead to underground installations. In view of the very extensive way in which all possible alternatives seem to have been tried out in other directions it is rather curious that the running of power 'cables' overhead has not received more attention than it has, says "Distribution," the house organ of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Co. Ld.

It is true such installations do exist, notably in Germany and America, but there appears to be but little definite information available as to whether such methods are found to be of any advantage in actual practice. Where long stretches of open country have to be traversed it would seem beyond dispute that overhead transmission lines with porcelain insulators and bare conductors appear to meet most requirements satisfactorily. There are urban areas and industrial districts, however, where an overhead power cable might save the expense of excavation work, which is a big drawback with underground installations, and make an overhead installation dpracticable by avoiding the disadvantage of the space required for the bare conductor type. Difficulties arising in the actual erection work would probably constitute the greater part of the fresh problems to be solved in connection with such a scheme. Temperature changes, which must be considerable, would be more gradual and less extreme in this country than in many parts of the world, but in any case it should be possible to find suitable means of allowing for the expansion and contraction consequent upon such temperature variations. Draining of the impregnating compound and the possible formation of voids are features which must be studied in the light of experiment and trial. As for vibration, conditions would be no worse than in the case of cables running along railway tracks or suspension bridges. Means of guarding against deterioration of the sheathing in such situations are well-known.

Another point that may perhaps arise is that whilst from the installation point of view it would be an advantage to run the cables as low as possible, the possibility of wilful damage has to be considered.

The whole subject is one which may well be worth fuller consideration.

## THE ITALIAN JUTE INDUSTRY.

Although jute manufacture is one of the least-known Italian industries, it is becoming increasingly important (says a Genoa contributor to the U.S.A. official "Commerce Reports"). The last few years show marked progress. Jute factories in Italy number 31, with 78,868 spindles and 4.733 looms, and employ 14.955 wage-earners. These factories combine both spinning and weaving and handle 250,000 bales of raw jute annually. Some of the factories have plants for manufacturing linoleum and produce about 400,000 kilos (kilo equal to 2.2046 pounds) of this product each year. A few make jute mats and rugs and others manufacture jute belting or twine. Two or the factories produce a very fine jute cloth known as "tela scozia", a sort of art canvas used for curtains and wall coverings. A firm in Milan has created a national speciality, stamping jute canvas with designs in colors, which has a certain artistic value and is used to some extent as wall paper. Italian factories usually buy supplies of raw material for only three months' consumption, which in Italy is held to entail a certain financial risk, whereas in India and in the United Kingdom the jute industry is covered for at least six months of the year.

### JUTE SACKING PRINCIPAL ITEM OF MANUFACTURE.

Approximately 25 per cent of the annual producton of jute manufactures in Italy is exported and the remainder consumed locally. The bulk of the jute is used in the manufacture of bags as containers for food and chemical products, cement, lime, chalk, and charcoal. Jute sacking is also used in the work of constructing embankments, dikes, and trenches and as packing for bales of cotton, wool, silk, hemp, and flax. Secondary uses include the making of electric cables. It is further utilized, in combination with hemp, in the manufacture of ropes, for which there is a yearly national demand of about 1,000-000 kilos.

In order to reduce to the minimum the supplies of jute fibres held in stock, and following the example of Dundee, Hamburg, and antwerp, a "deposito", or bonded warehouse, was opened in Genoa in 1927 and proved quite successful, about 10,000 bales having been received in that year. There is also the additional advantage to firms being able to examine the jute before buying, thus avoiding disputes and the expenses of arbitration in London.

### JUTE IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Imports of raw jute into Italy during 1928 amounted to 547,223 quintals (quintal equal to 220.46 pounds), valued at dol. 9,043,416, an increase of about 10 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value over the 497,765 quintals, valued ot dol. 8,080,470, received in 1927. Receipts during the five months ended 31st May, 1929 (313,354 quintals, valued at dol. 5.099,375), also showed a gain of 11 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value over the 281,927 quintals, valued at dol. 4,261,953, imported in the corresponding five months of 1928.

### UNITED STATES MOST IMPORTANT CUSTOMER FOR ITALIAN BURLAP.

Important customers for Italian burlap are the United States, Canada, Argentina, and France, in the order named. According to annual declared export returns of the consulate general at Geneva, 14,043,305 pounds of burlap, valued at dol. 2,003,215, were shipped to the United States in 1928, a gain of 21 per cent in quantity and 31 per cent in value over the 11,589,-114 pounds, valued at dol. 1,526,089, forwarded in 1927. Shipments to the United States during the first six months of 1929 amounted to 5,263,710 pounds, valued at dol. 974,784. Total exports to all countries, according to Italian official statistics, amounted to 104,384 quintals, valued at dol. 2,849,340, a gain of about 40 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value over the 74,576 quintals, valued at dol. 2,193,483, shipped in 1927. This trade showed a loss of 25 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value in the five months ended 31st May, 1929, when shipments amounted to 35.727 quintals, valued at dol. 964,004, as compared with 47.595 quintals, valued at dol. 1,327,817, forwarded in the corresponding 1928 period.

# SULPHUR IN CHIMNEY GASES.

## SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF A NEW POWER STATION PROBLEM

By DAVID BROWNLIE, B.Sc., (Hons.) Lond., Etc. (In Burn's Engineering Magazine.)

During the past few months there has been here in London great agitation against the proposal to erect a new super-power station at Battersea because of the damage that may be caused by acid sulphur gases discharged from the chimney. A whole host of people are already arrayed against this proposal (for which, of course, sanction has been given by the Electricity Commissioners), including power station engineers themselves, mining engineers, technical chemists, artists, architects, the Westminster City Council, the Chelsea Borough Council, the Coal Smoke Abatement Society ,and such widely diverse people as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the authorities in control at the Tate Gallery, as well as Kew Gardens. For example, early in July there was held a Conference between the London County Council, the Westminster City Council, the Chelsea Borough Council, and the Kensington Borough Council, with the object of discussing the whole question in view of the numerous complaints that have been received, especially by the London County Council and the Borough Council, on the spot.

This matter has largely been brought to a head because of the present litigation in which the Manchester Corporation is involved concerning the Barton Power Station, just outside the City of Manchester. It is alleged that the sulphurous and sulphuric acid in the chimney gases has damaged the crops of a farmer, and the case has been taken up by the Farmers' Federation, the present situation being that the Manchester Corporation lost the case, then won on the Appeal, and finally the Farmers' Federation have taken the matter to the House of Lords.

Certainly very much will depend upon this judgment, and it is obvious that the question of sulphur in chimney gases is a new problem that has arisen, and one that is becoming increasingly serious in view of the enormous size of modern super-power stations. Not so long ago some of the largest electricity stations in the world were burning not more than 200-300 tons of coal per day, but we have now got stations with 2,000-3,000 tons per day, and the immediate possibility of 5,000 tons per day or over.

Some considerable confusion seems to exist in connection with this Battersea Station, and, in fact, the matter has been rather mysterious from the commencement, but according to various statements the ultimate size is to be a consumption of 2,000 tons of coal per 24 hours, although so far as can be made out the first section only is now being proceeded with, about one-third of the size, in spite of all the violent opposition.

If we take a reasonable figure for the total sulphur in coal as 1 1/2 per cent., this corresponds, at 2,000 tons per day, to 30 tons of sulphur in this time, or 90 tons calculated as sulphuric acid, equal to the total amount of acid gases discharged from about 125,000 private houses, that is, a huge town. The effect, of course, is bad enough with a consumption of say 100 tons of coal per day, but when several thousand tons are concerned the result is apt to be disastrous, and certainly we cannot go on for ever with the atmosphere being polluted in this manner, quite apart, of course, from the problem—a number of centuries old—of smoke and grit from general industrial and domestic establishments.

One of the great advantages always claimed for electricity, quite rightly, is the ease and convenience with which the energy can be conveyed over long distances by means of simple wires, and it is obviously a stupid policy both from the scientific and national point of view to erect a huge power station in the middle of a town with about 7,000,000 inhabitants. Naturally London is not the only city that is guilty in the matter, and, for example, one hears rumours that troubles are already arising in connection with the huge new Klingenberg Station in Berlin, generally regarded as the finest in the world, although in this case sulphur has not yet been considered at all, the difficulty being coal dust blown about from the storage dumps by the wind.

Incidentally this latter is apt to be another general problem in connection with large power stations in cities, and all the uproar in London concerning Battersea is an interesting sign of the times in the sense that the welfare of the whole of the inhabitants of a country will have to be considered in a much more effective manner than hitherto, even by Electricity Commissioners and power station authorities.

### A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

The elimination of sulphur from chimney gases, is, however, an extremely difficult scientific problem, that is from the commercial point of view. It is well-known, of course, that sulphur occurs in coal in two main forms, as complex organic compounds forming an integral part of the coal substance derived from the original plant material, and as inorganic compounds largely concerned with various forms of iron sulphides (vionpyrites) and sulphates, particularly iron, calcium, and aluminium. Thus sulphur occurs in coal in what is known as "volatile" sulphur forming part of the organic material, and "fixed" sulphur of inorganic origin, the two figures together constituting the "total" sulphur.

Although much more research work is required on the subject, presumably the whole of the organic sulphur and a greater part of the inorganic sulphur are converted during combustion of the coal into sulphurous or sulphuric acid, which, of course, escapes from the chimney along with all the other cases of combustion. The amount of sulphur in coal varies enormously, and may be anything from say 0.25 per cent to 5 per cent. or even over, a normal figure, at any rate for British coals, being about 1.25 per cent.—1.75 per cent. total, with say 1.5 per cent. as an approximate average figure.

There are various methods that suggest themselves in connection with the elimination of this trouble of acid sulphur gases at the chimney top. For example, it is quite possible, on theoretical lines, to wash the whole of the chimney gases with forced sprays of cold water, which would dissolve the acid gas effectively, but the difficulty of course is the great size and capital cost of the plant involved; and, further, since one could not very well discharge, say, 100 tons or so of sulphuric acid in a river, it would be necessary to neutralise the water with lime, or perhaps use lime water sprays. Obviously the volume of flue gases involved in the burning of a couple of thousand tons of coal per 24 hours is enormous, and it is difficult to see—on present knowledge—how such a method could be made into a practical proposition, although, of course, as already indicated, the whole matter requires studying in the most detailed fashion.

### SOME POSSIBILITIES.

There is also the possibility of dealing with the raw coal, that is, for instance, in the shape of thorough washing. Since a considerable proportion of the fixed sulphur is generally iron pyrites and other impurities, there is in many cases an appreciable improvement in the sulphur content of a well washed coal, and it might be possible-taking rough averages—to reduce the normal sulphur content from say 1.50 per cent. total to 1.00 per cent, which, however, is only a partial solution of the problem. Incidentally, as showing the complexities of the matter, it is as well to point out that there are enormous differences in coals as regards the relative amounts of fixed and volatile sulphur, even if the total sulphur approximates to the average. In these circumstances it might easily be possible for coal to be washed thoroughly, and then for the sulphur content to be worse than before, since this would happen with a coal abnormally high in volatile sulphur and low in fixed carbon, that is an increase in the total sulphur by reducing the ash from say 15-20 per cent down to about 5 per cent by washing.

Certainly, however, another important possibility, especially for a town of the size of London, is to make a very detailed investigation of the sulphur content in all the different kinds of coal, and then to use only those low in sulphur. All these methods, of course, are only palliatives, and obviously the ideal, to which we shall have to attain some day, is the complete elimination of deleterious material discharged from the top of the chimney, that is black smoke, dust, grit, and acid sulphur gases, leaving practically nothing but carbon dioxide, nitrogen, a certain proportion of uncombined oxygen, and occasionally a minute trace of carbon monoxide.

We have therefore prominently before us to-day at any rate three major problems in connection with the generation of electricity by means of condensing steam turbines according to standard practice, that is (1) Sulphur in the chimney gases, (2) Loss of over 50 per cent. of the total heat in the coal in the cooling water of the condenser, and (3) Further loss in the shape of the valuable by-products that could be obtained if the coal was submitted to low temperature carbonisation in front of the boiler setting instead of being burnt direct in the raw state.

All these three problems are being forced upon our notice because of the enormous increase in the size of individual stations, as already indicated, and there is certainly considerable food for thought in the fact that a station such as Battersea, to burn 2,000 tons of coal per 24 hours, will have more than 1,000 tons per 24 hours thrown away in the latent heat of steam loss returned to the River Thames.

### ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF OPERATING BOILER PLANTS.

This subject of sulphur might easily bring forward again certain alternative methods of operating large boiler plants that have been suggested from time to time. The first of these is, of course, low temperature carbonisation, which would eliminate a considerable proportion of the sulphur, the gases and vapours evolved by the carbonisation, for example, containing practically all the volatile sulphur, which could then be removed from the residual gas after extraction of the low temperature tar and the light oils in a relatively easy manner.

Also there is still more in this particular connection to be said for combined total gasification and combustion, that is, gasifying the raw coal first, and then burning the gas under the boilers, thus eliminating all the ash and clinker from the actual steam generation setting, on the lines proposed by many different inventors during the past half century. The main point is, of course, that on these lines it might be possible to remove all the sulphur from the gases before combustion, a much easier proposition than trying to take them out afterwards from the combustion gases, enormously increased in volume by the addition of the nitrogen of the air. Of course, the many different inventors in the field of combined total gasification and combustion have not had this particular object in view, their designs comprising an adjoining or integral total gasification generator with the boiler setting, so that the very hot unclean gas is burnt immediately; and it would be curious, therefore, if we should return to the very old idea of having a separate producer gas generator and piping the gas across, but with an intermediate purification plant added.

### INHERENT DISADVANTAGES.

All the various propositions of this character, involving total gasification, have, of course, the inherent disadvantage of much greater capital cost and complications generally, while in comparison with modern pulverised fuel firing and mechanical stoking, they do not offer any particular advantage in the way of thermal efficiency. Thus not so many years ago the efficiency of he average solid coalfired boiler plant, even on best power station firing the latter proposition had points in its favour. But the practice, did not exceed 70-75 per cent, and since about 80-90 per cent could be obtained with gas situation has changed considerably during the last few years, because of the enormous advance in the technique of both pulverised fuel and mechanical stoking whereby a boiler plant can be operated at 90 per cent. thermal efficiency, equal, therefore, to gas or oil firing. Now, however, these new problems of sulphur in the gases have caused the matter to twist round again in favour of total gasification, and so the game goes on, like the struggle between the man who makes guns and projectiles and the other man who manufactures steel plates against them. However, all this is to the good of almost everybody concerned, and another sign of the times is that at last the two smoke abatement societies of Great Britain, that is, the Coal Smoke Abatement Society and the Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain, in London and Manchester respectively, are now to amalgamate, which they should have done long ago.

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## HYDERABAD IRRIGATION PROJECT.

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Dr. H. H. Mann, ex-Director of Agriculture, Bombay, is now in Hyderabad State examining the soils under the proposed Tunga Bhadra river irrigation project, which, if undertaken jointly by the Hyderabad and Madras Governments, will develop into a project larger than any yet contemplated in India.

Mr. F. C. Nissen, the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, who had been on eight months' leave in Europe, has returned and resumed charge of his duties.

# THE STORY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, whose untimely death just a short time ago robbed the scientific world of one of its great est minds, wrote: "When Prometheus stole the luminous spark from the gods and gave it to man, thus making him the master of light and power, his upward climb began. . . Indeed, the conquest of fire and the mastery of light and heat which it gave was the greatest step in the development of the human race, was the dividing line between animal and man."

How primitive man first came into possession of fire and artificial light is of little import. We know that in the beginning man lived as a beast of the beginning man lived as a beast of the fields. His day was from sunrise to sunset, and when darkness came, he crept to his place of shelter and lay there till dawn drew him forth. Much speculation concerning the discovery of light has been indulged in by historical authorities. Some maintain that from the flare of his bonfire, a meteor from heaven, lava from the earth or sparks from rocks, primitive man discovered the power of light. Others believe that, desiring a light source and having no means of making fire, man imprisoned the glowworms and fireflies in a clay contaner and thus invented the first lantern, even before he knew how to make a fire. Whatever the correct explanation of the mystery, the fact remains that he did discover artificial light, whose scientific development have given the world illumination undreamed of. Man freed himself from the bonds of darkness. Fagot, torch, rushlight, brazier, lamp, candle, lantern, were all milestones along along the highway of early discovery and invention.

The progress was slow indeed. The lamps and candles which sprang from such simple beginnings were the only form of light for illumination for many centuries. The romantic stories of the lamp and candle are histories in themselves, going far into antiquity for their beginnings. Lamps found in collections of the present day appear to have been made as early as four or five thousand years before the Christian era.

In 1780, M. Argand, a Swiss lamp maker invented the circular wick, admitting a draft of air inside the flame, reducing smoke and increasing candle-power. In 1781, his brother accidentally made the great discovery, until then, of the ages. While he was heating a bottle over an open flame, the bottom cracked and fell off. He held the bottle down over the flame, and noticed a striking improvement in brilliancy and steadiness. The glass chimney was at last discovered.

In 1862 Colonel Drake sunk the first successful oil well at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and the lamp industry was completely revolutionized. Millions of homes in America that hitherto had had to spend the long winter evenings almost in darkness suddenly found themselves flooded with light, and the picturesque but humble and weary figure of the lamp-lighter came into his own.

## DISCOVERY OF ILLUMINATING GAS.

However, it was not until illuminating gas was discovered and made use of for commercial purposes that relief came and the working began to expand. History tells us that natural gas was burned by the Egyptians and early Greeks over 2,000 years ago. It was carried through pipes or tubing to their temples and used in connection with religious ceremonies. From that time, several centuries elapsed before any further use appears to have been made of this remarkable lighting and heating agent.

In 1739 Rev. Doctor John Clayton, Dean of Kildare in Ireland, made the accidental discover that what he called the "spirit" of coal was inflammable. Some of the gas escaping from a fracture in one of his distillery vessels came in contact with a candle flame and burner steadily. The flame continued burning as the gas issued out in a stream. He found that he could blow it out and relight it again alternately. This discovery led to further experiments, and in 1792 William Murdock, an English engineer, devised a method of making gas in sufficient quantities to be used for illuminating purposes. English Parliament was obstinate in agreeing to use his discovery to light the streets and the engineer was ridiculed. People could not be brought to see the practicability of bringing coal gas through a cold iron pipe and burning it at the end. They thought the pipes would be hot throughout and set the buildings on fire.

Murdock, who has always been termed the "father of gas lighting," would not be turned from his discoveries. His progress was slow but the finally succeeded in interesting other engineers, and companies were formed to further his experiments. Samuel Clegg, one of the engineers, invented the first gas meter in 1815. This device with many modern improvements, is in use to-day. Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas in 1813 and the streets of Westminster the following year. Gas lighting became popular in London by 1816, and in the course of the next few years it was adopted by the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom and on the continent.

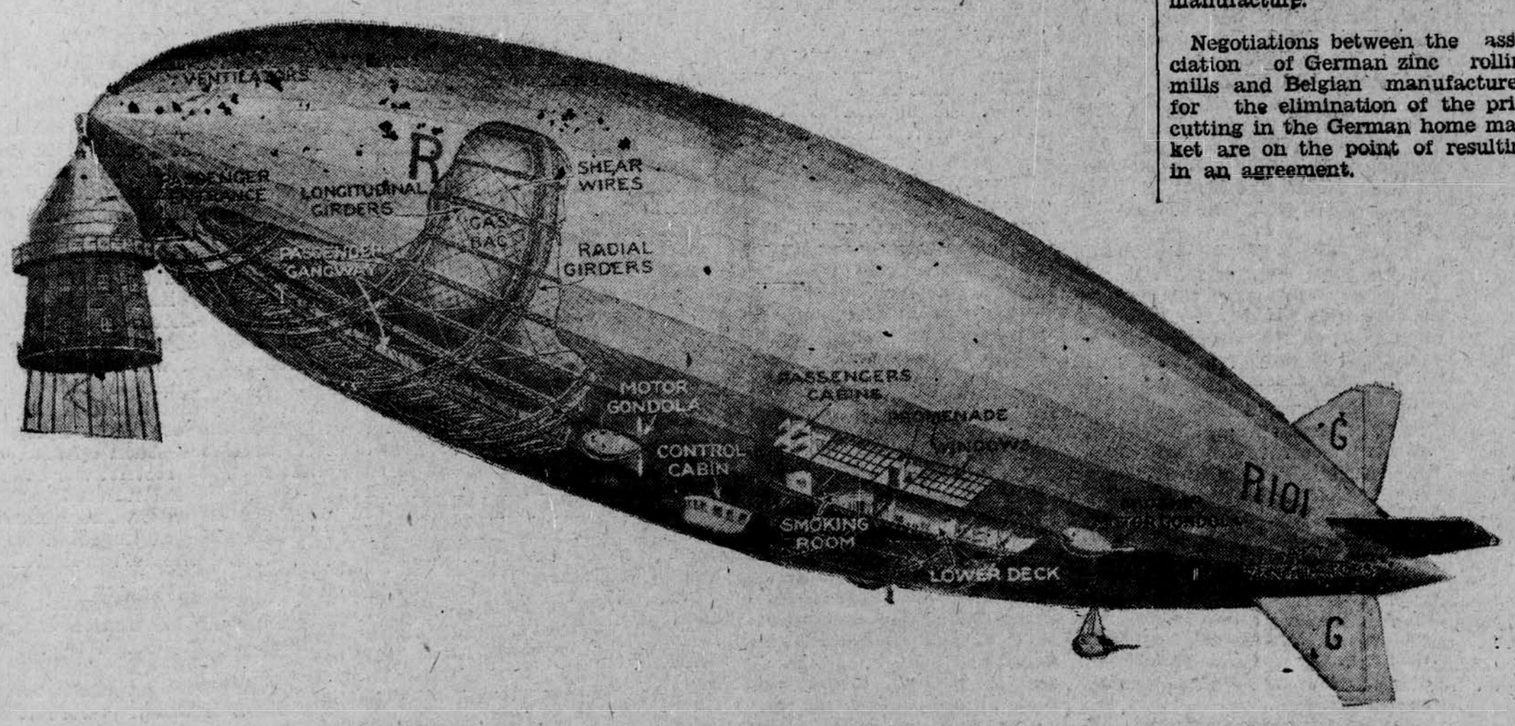
Gas, though useful as an illuminant, had to await the Welsbach mantle to achieve its highest point of efficiency in this respect. Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach discovered that if a web of cotton was soaked in a solution of certain chemicals, then dried and set on fire, an ashy skeleton remained that retained the structure of the cotton and on being heated in a Bunsen flame became incandescent. This was the origin of the Welsbach mantle which raised the lighting value of gas to a degree hitherto unparalleled.

## ELECTRICITY COMES NEXT.

Then came electricity ,the immeasurable step towards greater and unlimited progress. The various stages along the way of electrical discovery and development are an appendix too colossal for these pages. Again we are compelled to revert to ancient Greece where, as history tells us, the Greeks first discovered the principle of electricity through the attractive quality of amber to which friction had been applied. Hence the term electricity, which is derived from electron, the Greek for amber. From the Grecian age we take a jump to the twelfth century A.D. when the working of the compass was described by Alexander Nechman, an English monk. Then on and on, with many experiments, some failures and many successful, through the lives and efforts of Hawksbee, Gran, Leyden, Faraday and Benjamin Franklin. From the working of the compass to the final definition of the "volt" and the "electron."

Thomas A. Edison, "apostle of light," became interested in the electric lighting problem in 1878. He devoted his attention to platinum as a light-giving element, but he found that, while platinum had the required high melting point, it was too expensive to be used commercially and so recourse was had to a filament of carbon. This was cheap and practically non-fusible, but in contact with the oxygen in the quired for incandescence. This air would be consumed at a much lower temperature than that remade it necessary to inclose the filament in a globe or bulb from which exygen was excluded. Thus sprang into being the electric incandescent lamp. After weeks of experiment the original was improved and in December of that year a public exhibition of the lamp was given at Menlo Park.

The accomplishment of light is a chapter from a book of magic. It is a factor of safety as well as of personal convenience, to say nothing of world progress. Up to a few generations ago, travel by land, even to passing along the streets of city or town, was available during day only. Travel upon the sea was hazardous except by day. To-day all is different. Artificial light has established the twenty-four-hour day. Modern artificial light makes for increased efficiency .Science and medicine and therapeutics are grateful to light and its power, which they have put to use. Artificial light has been the great factor in the deyelopment of photography. Gone the days of "sitting still for a picture." The snapshot is quicker than the flash of an eye. Recreation activities owe much, some their existence, to artificial light. Our latest and most active theatrical enterprise, the motion picture, owes everything to the modern apparatus through which pictures are projected upon the screen.—*Oil Power.*




The world's largest dirigible, R 101, measures 732 feet long by 132 feet in diameter The maximum speed is 70 miles an hour; pay load 52 passengers; 2,600 engine horse-power. —Courtesy: Science and Invention.

## INTERNATIONAL STEEL ENTENTE.

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The Managing Committee of the International Steel Entente, Brussels, which met at Dusseldorf, in December, has decided on a policy of adaptation of production to market possibilities and has adopted measures for equalizing the amount of orders at the factories.

The committee also resolved to establish an organization for the distribution of export orders for the principal steel products. The general regulations will be finally decided upon in the early part of January. The organization will be established provisionally for six months, during which period the arrangements for the future will be considered. The tonnage programme for the first quarter of 1930 has been fixed on the basis of the reduction decided upon for December. The next meeting of the committee has been fixed to take place on 15th March next.

A cartel of Belgian steel bolt factories has been established. This cartel has been granted an exclusive license both for the sale at home and abroad of steel bolt products and for the purchase of the necessary raw materials. The object of this new departure is to secure rationalization in sales and at the same time a diminution in general costs and specialization in manufacture.

Negotiations between the association of German zinc rolling mills and Belgian manufacturers for the elimination of the price cutting in the German home market are on the point of resulting in an agreement.

# MOTORING

## HINTS FOR MOTORISTS.

The consumption of oil practically doubles while driving at fifty to sixty-five miles an hour as compared with the amount used at thirty miles an hour. The car running at average speed pumps from 150 to 200 gallons of oil hourly.

Because stripes are applied after the regular coat of paint is on the car, care should be taken not to rub too hard when polishing the surface. The lines are not nearly so substantial and can be easily erased.

The longer the car's wheelbase the farther the front should be from the curb when taking a right turn at a street intersection. If this point is not considered, the rear right wheel is certain to strike the curb.

Half meshed gears usually are the result of haste in shifting. It is not so much a matter of moving the shift lever too hurriedly but of engaging the clutch too quickly.

After the horn is sounded the ammeter indicator will sometimes swing so far to the discharge side as to catch there and give the impression that trouble is brewing.

If for any reason the gears have slipped into neutral when going down-hill it is easy enough to shift back to high noiselessly merely by racing the engine before pressing the clutch to the floor.

Note whether the engine stops promptly when you switch off the ignition. If so, it is a sign that the bearings are tight and that compression is up to par.

Very often the warning of the approach of a dry gas tank is poor performance from the engine. More sediment and water enters the carburetor when fuel is low.

On cars that are equipped with pump-type accelerating wells as part of the carburetor it speeds the start to press all the way down on the accelerator a few times before cranking.

When cranking the engine where there is considerable traffic noise the risk of stepping on the starter again before it has stopped spinning can be avoided by patience. Save chipping a flywheel tooth by waiting a little longer before each trial at cranking.

It is not necessary to horn so much at night when overtaking cars since the headlights serve as warnings to drivers ahead. Horn more to warn pedestrians, even though the road may seem clear ahead.

A better shift to second usually can be had on an upgrade by moving the lever to the second speed position while pressing out the clutch rather than by first pressing out the clutch and then shifting.

Because of slackage in the throttle control the engine often will idle too fast unless you return the hand lever to the closed position vigorously.

The easier a car is to steer, as in parking, the more sensitive it is to the road and that variations in the transverse grade of the highway will make the car pull to the right or left.

The adjustable front seat should be regulated not only for personal comfort but for efficiency in operating the car. It is easier to operate the brakes when the seat is forward.—"Graphite."

## A MOTORING FEAT.

The record between Madras and Ootacamund, India has been broken by nearly three hours by a stock Studebaker President Eight Roadster, the car being driven by A. L. Nageldinger, resident of Madras. Ootacamund is a large hill station to which residents of Madras and the surrounding country migrate with the advent of hot weather. The distance between the two points is 402 miles, the last fifty miles over winding mountain roads climbing to an altitude of over 7,500 feet. Nageldinger completed the trip in 9 hours, 10 minutes, nearly 3 hours faster than the former record.

The feat was greeted by enthusiastic press comments throughout India, particular stress being laid on the fact that the Studebaker used was a strictly stock car.

"This achievement recalls the amazing speed records established last April by C. L. Clark of the Swiss Engineering Company of Bombay," said local Studebaker-Erskine dealer in commenting on the record. "In a cross country run between Bombay and Calcutta and Bombay and Delhi, Clark likewise drove a stock Studebaker President Eight Roadster.

"Four hours and twenty minutes were clipped from the Bombay Delhi record, the President overcoming mud and sand storms which at times all but obliterated the road. In face of these difficulties the President covered the 904 miles in 24 hours, 10 minutes elapsed time. The Bombay-Calcutta run of 1466 miles was made in 40 hours, 15 minutes, 7 hours and 20 minutes faster than the previous best time. Here again, obstacles innumerable beset the President, including even wild animals at night which were attracted by the lights of the car.

"Several months prior to this run, C. E. Perry, a business man of Rangoon, made motoring circles in Burma sit up and take notice, when he blazed his own trail between Rangoon and Mandalay in a stock Erskine Tourer. The trip was made in 48 hours.

"Although the distance is only 385 miles, the utter absence of even a semblance of road and existence of dense jungles and wide stretches of thick elephant grass barring the way, made the record breaking time even more significant."

## CHURCH ON WHEELS.

### Strange New Uses For Motor Cars.

Two uncommon motor vehicles have just been completed to special order by British manufacturers. They are a travelling bathroom, ordered by an Indian Prince, and a motor church, built to the specification of a Christian missionary society.

The mobile bathroom is built on a 30 cwt. chassis and the interior includes a porcelain lined bath, wash-hand basin, divan and dressing table, all of which are cleverly designed to fit into the relatively small space available.

An ingenious apparatus, controlled by a thermostat, transfers the waste heat from the engine to the bath water system, ensuring a constant supply of hot water. Special springs and Dunlop pneumatic tyres and fitted to the vehicle to ensure smooth running over rough jungle tracks. The car is to be used in the Prince's hunting expeditions and is fitted with a special glass which permits a clear view from the interior without the occupant being visible from the outside.

The motor "church" is mounted upon a lorry chassis fitted with Dunlop tyres and it is equipped with an altar and reredos. The body is built so that it can be used as a pulpit and the vehicle was consecrated before it was put into service.

## THE PACKARD RECORD.

More than 22,000 persons are the actual owners of the Packard Motor Car Company. This fact was brought out in the annual report of President Alvan Macaulay, just issued. The report shows that owners of the company's common stock have grown from 69 to more than 22,000 in the course of 20 years.

The original Packard company was organised as a West Virginia Corporation in 1903, taking over the business of J. W. and W. D. Packard, of Warren, Ohio, who built the first Packard car in 1899. It became a Michigan Corporation, September 1, 1909, and since then the capitalization has grown from dols. 10,000,000 to dols. 50,00,000.

In the twenty years since the re-organisation the company has sold a total of dol. 908,973,811 worth of motor cars. It has paid dol. 71,019,651.41 in cash dividends on stock and out of the total net earnings of dol. 138,150,988.75 re-invested dol. 76,131,337.34 in the business.

Mr. Macauley's report itself illustrates a big change which has occurred in big business institutions of America generally. When there were only 69 stockholders or less the annual report of the company was little more than a type-written balance sheet, as used to be the practice in general business years ago.

Stockholders then were nearly all grouped in Detroit and were intimately acquainted with the affairs of the company all the time. The balance sheet told them everything they wished to know. With more than 22,000 stockholders now, in all parts of the country, the report at the end of the year is a brochure filled with a great amount of interesting information, historical facts about the company, plans and prospects for the next year and financial data as readily understood by the new investor with a few shares as the banker or the financial expert of an investment trust. At the same time it is an unusually fine example of printing and binding art.

In his statement of the business during the year Mr. Macaulay pointed out that 6549 more cars were delivered than during the previous year, making it the largest year in the history of the company in sales and in net profits which were dol. 25,183,256.38.

The company now has 1246 distributers and dealers for the distribution and servicing of its cars. Mr. Macauley said the year had been a profitable one not only to the company but to these distributers and dealers. "It is conservative to say," he said, "that no other company has a better unified or more prosperous distributing organization, composed as it is of men who are for the most part business men of high order, well skilled in the automobile business and in Packard principles and policies".

During last year, the report shows, the company carried out large building activities in New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago, including two new factory buildings and two new sales and service buildings in Detroit. Other buildings for sales and service now are in progress in London, England, New Orleans, Newark and Kansas City, besides twelve new structures which distributers have well under way and fourteen planned by other distributers and dealers for next year.

Several paragraphs are devoted by Mr. Macauley to the new Diesel type airplane engine. "It is an internal combustion engine burning ordinary furnace oil," he said. "To that extent only is it like any other Diesel engine. It is hoped that by summer we shall have our production sufficiently advanced that their manufacture will contribute to the profits of the company."

Mr. Macauley explained that the model on which development work has been concentrated is of 200 horse-power. He said a survey of the field would be necessary before definite recommendations can be made as to the next size to be developed.

Packard officials say that although the annual report has been sent to all stockholders and to hundreds of others, interest in the company is such that a great number of requests are being received every day for copies.

## THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE

Speaking at a luncheon recently at which prominent Bombay business men were present, Mr. J. D. Mooney, President of General Motors Export Company and Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, made some interesting statements on world trade and the future of transportation.

Discussing the value of large scale corporations of which General Motors was an outstanding example, Mr. Mooney emphasized the vital part played by the huge armies of stockholders whose capital made possible commercial operations on an international scale. The much-discussed excursions of his own organization into the radio and aeroplane fields were carried out, he said, not onl to broaden the basis of the investment which these stockholders made but also to keep in line with current developments in rapid communication which were transforming the world and which, by bringing the peoples of all nations in close touch, were a factor for future peace the value of which could not at present be estimated. In this connection also it was refreshing to note the growing respect acceded throughout the world to the opinion and advice of the business man on matters which previously had been controlled entirely by the professional politician. He was sure that this was a movement productive of good since the business man was nowadays forced to take an international viewpoint. The prime purpose, for example, of the enterprise of which they had heard to-day (General Motors India Limited) was the development of local resources which was steadily resulting in the use of a growing amount of local material and in the creation of local employment here in India. Such operations as this knew no restrictions of caste or creed. It did not matter whether a man was a Frenchman or a Chinaman. If he could do the job, he got the job. It was this method of doing business rather than political wire-pulling which had built up international organisations which needed to use and were able to use the radio and the aeroplane to get their business done and which were rapidly carrying out a most practical type of internationalism in men, money and materials.

# MAINTENANCE OF WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS

In order to obtain enjoyment from broadcasting, the sounds given by the loudspeaker should resemble as far as possible the sounds made in the studio, concert hall, or whatever it may be. Broadcast transmission is of sufficiently high quality to make it possible to receive what even the most critical musician would, at any rate, term "worth while."

Everybody wants to have good quality broadcast reception and the object of this pamphlet is to help them to achieve this end. There are two things which militate against good quality, the bad design and the poor maintenance of the set.

Frequently a well-designed set is not given a fair chance. **Good maintenance of the wireless receiving set is of fundamental importance.** H. T. batteries do not last for ever; aerial insulators become dirty; L. T. batteries require charging; and, unless such routine maintenance is carried out in a methodical manner, the best results will not be achieved. This pamphlet seeks to give the listener some elementary advice on the question of the maintenance of receiving sets.

### AERIAL-EAR[illegible] SYSTEM.

The more ef[illegible] the aerial, the cheaper a[illegible]sier to maintain the set. [illegible] aerial collects energy from [illegible]her, and it is obvious that [illegible]cient collection must be a m[illegible] great importance. It is [illegible]ar fallacy to believe that [illegible]t of wire will do for an [illegible] wireless engineer woul[illegible]f using anything but [illegible]uctivity wire for his aer[illegible]best type of aerial to u[illegible]ccording to circumstan[illegible]lained below. The [illegible]nection is, however e[illegible]ven more, important. [illegible]quirements are comp[illegible]mple. The lead shoul[illegible]f cable at least as h[illegible]used for the aerial[illegible]thing system shou[illegible] electrical resistanc[illegible]

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ings by at least a foot, and preferably 3 or 4 feet. Good insulation is essential and the insulators should occasionally be cleaned.

If the set is situated very near a transmitting station or one of the regional station radiating two programmes, a large aerial may not be the most suitable. A smaller aerial will pick up less energy but will increase the selectivity of the set. If, therefore, you have difficulty in separating one station from another, a smaller aerial may give improved results.

The receiving set should invariably be installed as near as possible to the point of entry of the aerial lead-in wire.

If it is required to listen in a room where the aerial cannot be led in, it is more satisfactory to extend the phone, or loud-speaker leads than to use a long wire from the aerial to the set.

It is not particularly advisable to use an earth, of however excellent a sort, which is shared with a neighbour. Everybody must have a water-pipe, and this is probably the best form of earth, unless the user has a garden in which to bury an earthing device.

### VALVES.

—:o:—

Good results are only to be obtained if the correct type of valve is used in each valve socket. It is impossible to lay down definite rules regarding the choice of valves for all but the last or output stage. Information as to the correct type of valves to be used in any stages but the last should be obtained, in the case of a factory set, from the manufacturer, in the case of a home-built set, from the valve manufacturer.

The choice of the last or output valve is, however, a different matter. For good reproduction from a loud-speaker set, a general purpose valve is definitely unsuitable and bound to cause distortion. A power valve, or preferably a super-power valve, must be used. Such a valve does not necessarily give a greater volume, but is capable of handling, without distortion or overloading, the power required to operate the loud-speaker. For this reason a power valve necessarily involves a somewhat greater drain from the high tension supply (see under H. T. supply.)

In connection with valves generally, the life of the modern valve is enormously greater than that of its predecessors. Nevertheless, owing to overloading or to the valve having exceeded its useful life, its efficiency may have deteriorated even though the filament is still intact. A suspected valve should be changed for a new one or sent to the manufacturer for test.

### LOW TENSION SUPPLY.

Certain sets and valves are specially designed for operation from dry batteries or primary cells. With these exceptions, and for sets using batteries as distinct from those operating from the mains, the accumulator is undoubtedly a highly satisfactory source of supply on account of its long life and constant voltage output. Wherever practicable the use of apparatus for charging at home is recommended, because the owner can thereby ensure strict adherence to the maker's instructions.

### HIGH TENSION SUPPLY.

—:o:—

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that in order to obtain good reproduction it is essential that adequate voltage should be applied to the last or output valve of the set. As stated in the paragraph headed "Valves," the requirements of the earlier stages vary according to circumstances, but for the output valve the voltage should be up to the limit recommended by the manufacturer. If it were required to state the most common cause of indifferent reproduction, insufficient high tension voltage would be unhesitatingly selected.

In connection with the high tension supply the first requirement is, therefore, adequate voltage. This is generally provided from dry batteries, accumulators, or from the mains. The latter is, where practicable, the most convenient and economical method, but it is important for several reasons, and most of all for safety, that the "H. T. Mains Supply Unit" should be properly constructed. Both accumulators and dry batteries are also a satisfactory source of supply, but, in the case of the latter especially, care should be taken to employ batteries of sufficient capacity for the set with which they are to be used. A dry battery with a safe discharge rate of 10 milliamperes, for example, will ntt give satisfactory service with a set consuming 30 milliamperes. Furthermore, if the discharge rate of a dry battery is doubled, its life will be very much less than half.

As a battery ages, it is liable (owing to the increase of its internal resistance) to give rise to howling in the set, and or distorttd reproduction.

If fuses are used in H. T. batteries, they must be of as low resistance as possible. This prevents distortion which may otherwise occur due to a high resistance fuse.

Do not connect an old battery in series with a new one.

### GRID BIAS.

It is important to use the correct amount of grid bias, which varies widely with the type of valve in use. Failing specific instructions from the valve manufacturer, a useful rule which gives approximately the correct grid-bias voltage is to divide the high tension voltage by twice the amplification factor of the valve. The latter is invariably given with the literature supplied with the valve. Suppose, for example, that a valve with an amplification factor of 6 is being used and that the high tension voltage is 120, then the grid-bias voltage should be 6 multiplied by 2 and divided into 120, which equals 10. This figure need not be absolutely adhered to, but gives the approximate valve.

The use of grid-bias is not only essential to good quality but also greatly increases the life of the high tension battery.

### LOUD-SPEAKER.

The reproduction provided by a loud-speaker is no better than the capabilities of the set to which it is connected. If, therefore, a modern, well-designed loud-speaker is attached to an indifferent set, it will show up the latter's imperfections.

Before blaming the loud-speaker, make sure, therefore, that the fault does not lie with the set and its accessories.

A good loud-speaker is worth buying even if only a small amount of volume is required. Do not in any case expect a miniature loud-speaker to handle sufficient power for it to entertain several people and to be heard above the sound of conversation.

If a loud-speaker is to be used considerable distance away from the set, it is advisable to adopt precautions to prevent distortion due to capacity effect in the [illegible]ds, and leakage of high tension supply. The latter is a frequent cause of short life with high tension batteries. There are various devices on the market which obviate these difficulties.

Where two loud-speakers are used, one say in the drawing-room and one in the kitchen, it is best to connect them in series. If they are of different types, however, or where more than two loud-speakers are to be worked from the same set, expert advice should be obtained.

### RECEPTION OF DISTANT STATIONS.

It is a comparatively easy matter to obtain consistently good reproduction from a local station. Results from distant stations are, however, dependent not only upon the receiving set and the skill of the operator, but also upon factors outside the control of the listener: for example, atmospheric conditions, interference from shipping or commercial stations, and local interference due to tramways, etc. For loud-speaker reception from distant stations a set must be brought into a condition of very much greater sensitivity than is required for receiving a local station. This increased sensitivity inevitably produces amplication not only of the desired transmission but also of extraneous disturbances.

A particular distant station which can be received clearly under favourable conditions, say during a winter evening, may therefore be absolutely inaudible on a summer afternoon, and the attempt to tune it in will result solely in the production of a medley of unwanted noises.

This will explain why, when conditions are unfavourable as regards ratio of strength of signal from a particular station to extraneous disturbances, it may be impossible with any set, however sensitive, to receive that particular station.

### REACTION.

While reaction when properly used is an aid to selectivity and sensitivity, its misuse leads to interference with neighbouring sets and distorted reproduction.

### GENERAL.

If you are satisfied that your set is being operated under the conditions recommended, and the results are still unsatisfactory, the agent through whom the set itself.

In the case of a factory-built set, application should be made to the agent though whom the set was purchased, and he will of course get in touch with the manufacturer if he is unable himself to rectify the trouble.

In the case of an amateur constructed set of recent design, a careful check should be made to see that everything is in accordance with the designer's instructions. Where, however, the design is out of date, or the original construction was improperly carried out, the simplest remedy may be rebuilding, using, as far as possible, the original components.

### CONCLUSION.

If once a set has worked well, it can be made to continue to work well. The essence of good maintenance is method, tidiness, and cleanliness.

The only routine required is to see from time to time that the batteries are giving their full able to see that all connections are screwed up tight.

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930.

## A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued From Page 1.)
gandists would, of their own accord, convert themselves into vultures to feast on the remains and the picture of the country's pretended desolation would be complete.

* * * * *

**MILL-OWNERS' EXHIBITION.**

Congratulations to our mill-owners on their new enterprise, belated though, to explore our home markets. The Japanese have been here some years ago showing off their cloths and for a long time had a permanent exhibition in Calcutta. Even the Italians have had their chance. And now come our own manufacturers. Their survey of the foreign markets has been only partial—it ignored the South-East of Asia. But even in that territory covered by the last Trade Mission, the fruits of their labour yet remain to be reaped.

* * * * *

It is not proper at this moment to be harsh to a body of men who have been so much maligned in the past as the Bombay mill-owners. It is to be hoped that the other parts of India will also be covered, specially Calcutta, the home of the foreign import market. A little more of aggressiveness will not be a fault in our mill-owners They could deal with foreign imports and the mofussil markets with at least half the determination and vigour with which they have dealt with their labour troubles. Our country is vast, the varieties of cloth used are numerous. There is plenty of scope for exploitation. The mill-owners, perhaps, think they know enough of the home markets. But there will be no harm if they try to know at least a little more.

* * * * *

**THE ANOMALY.**

But one observation of the onlookers at yesterday's show at the railway station, when the Exhibition Train was being inspected, cannot be missed. Many were the encouraging cries boldly imprinted on the outside of the train. Support Indian industries, said one; buy Swadeshi cloth, echoed another; this is all of Indian manufacture and Indian material, assured another. But very few of the mill-owners present were dressed in Indian style and fewer still in Indian cloth. They had donned themselves in the best of foreign imports—(or did they buy it from Indian money in one of their tours in the West)—on an occasion when they sought to preach to an unthinking multitude the good precepts of Swadeshi. Let them practise what they have got the sign-board writers to paint above their exhibits and the people will follow more willingly. At present the prevalent impression is that India cannot supply suitable cloth, that the best is foreign—because the manufacturers themselves of Indian cloth, their friends and admirers, all pride in foreign imported cloth!!!

—:o:—

**FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.**

The next Annual Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be held at Delhi on the 14th February. His Excellency the Viceroy has agreed to open the proceedings. Very many questions of great commercial and industrial importance will come up. A resolution has been tabled by some Chambers requesting Government to re-consider their decision in having placed 1s. 6d. as the rupee-pound Exchange ratio on the Statute Book and to revert to 1s. 4d. ratio in order to obviate the necessity of continued deflation for maintaining the Exchange value at 1s. 6d., which also endangers the establishment of an effective gold standard with a free gold mint and gold currency ardently desired by the people of the country. The Government's policy with regard to sales of silver is the subject of another resolution which recommends the stopping of the sales of silver which has resulted in heavy depreciation of the metal, reducing the capital resources of the country and affecting the economic condition of the people in general.

Concerning Industries, a resolution has been submitted by the U. P. Chamber of Commerce which expresses its deep concern at the continued depression prevailing in the Cotton Textile Industry and urging the Government to help this important national Industry by raising the import duty on Cotton goods or by some other effective means.

—:o:—

**INDIAN INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS.**

The Institution of Engineers (India) will hold its annual meeting this year in Bombay.

The annual general business meeting will be held on Monday, 27th January, at the Royal Institute of Science, at 11 a.m., and will be followed by a meeting of the Council at noon. The annual dinner will take place the same evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Tuesday, 28th January, will be devoted to visits to the Mawson-

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